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For Contents of Appendix, see page 128.

## HUGO'S IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

It has been proved, by many years' experience, that anyone reading Hugo's Imitated Pronunciation of French, German, etc., in the same way as if it were English, will pronounce nearly all words with absolute correctness, and ALL sufficiently well for practical purposes.

If the instructions given below are borne in mind, the pronunciation will be ABSOLUTELY CORRECT. Many of our Students, WHO NEVER HAD ANY OTHER HELP, pronounce French and German so correctly as to lead one to believe they had been living abroad for years.

It is, of course, better still to get some help from a native

Read each syllable slowly and distinctly, as if it were an English syllable, bearing in mind that :

g or gh must always be pronounced like g in 'go,' 'big'; never like the g in 'general.'

ow to be pronounced as in the English 'cow,' 'how.'

k when printed in *italic*, gutturally, like an h pronounced in the throat, or like ch in the Scotch word 'loch.'

r in *italic* must on no account be pronounced; it is merely inserted to indicate the sound of the preceding vowel.

e in *italic* is to be pronounced like the e in 'open, label, finer.'

ah must generally be pronounced long, but shorter and sharper if followed by two consonants.

ch like ax in 'play, day,' but more acute.

The only German sound that cannot be imitated well in English letters is that of *ü*. When this sound is long, we imitate it by *ee*; when short, by *i* (occasionally by *ü*). This sound must always be produced with rounded lips.

The stressed syllable is indicated by thick type. The vowel only in thick type indicates that the syllable is also stressed, though not so strongly as another syllable in the same word.

SZ, used in the early lessons, as being easier for the student, represents one letter in German *ß* (ess-tsett). This letter has only recently been introduced in German that is printed in English type; formerly SS was used, but this is misleading to the foreign student.



As the IMITATED PRONUNCIATION is given with every word where it first occurs, there is no necessity to study the Rules of Pronunciation before beginning with Lesson I.

## PRINCIPAL RULES OF PRONUNCIATION (FOR REFERENCE ONLY)

VOWELS : generally pronounced long ; short if followed by two consonants.

a or aa = AH	u = OO	äu or eu = OY
e „ ee = AY or EH	ü = AY	au = OW in 'how'
i „ y = EE	ö = E in 'her'	ai or ei = Y in 'my'
o „ oo = OH	ü = EE with rounded lips	ie = EE

CONSONANTS are pronounced as in English, except :

c before e, i, or y = TS	H is sounded, but silent after a vowel, the sound of which it lengthens	SCH = SH
o in other cases = K	J = Y in 'yes'	SP, ST = SHP, SHT at the beginning of a word
CH = CH in Scotch 'loch'	QU = KV	ß (called ess-tsett) = S
CHS = X	S = English s, but less hissing at the beginning of a syllable	TH, DT = T
D at the end of a word is almost like T.	S between two vowels = Z	TI in words derived from Latin = TSE*
G = G in 'go' (after i sometimes like the German CH)		V = F
		W = V
		Z and ß = TS

\* Most of these words have the same spelling in English.

GERMAN PRINT, with the names of the letters.

A a, a	B b, b	C c, c	D d, d	E e, e	F f, f	G g, g
ah	beh	tseh	deh	eh	eff	gay
H h, h	I i, i	J j, j	K k, k	L l, l	M m, m	N n, n
hah	ee	yot	kah	ell	em	en
O o, o	P p, p	Q q, q	R r, r	S s, s	T t, t	
oh	peh	koo	airr	ess	teh	
U u, u	V v, v	W w, w	X x, x	Y y, y	Z z, z	
oo	fow	veh	icks	ip-se-lon	tsett	

## EMPHASIS, STRESS, OR ACCENT.

Most German words have the stress on the first syllable, unless beginning with one of the unaccented prefixes be, ge, er, ver, zer, emp, ent. Such prefixes and also affixes (end-syllables) are only slightly sounded.

## EXAMPLES TO RULES OF PRONUNCIATION.

Abend	wann	Haar	lahm	Esel	wenn	wen
ah-bent*	vahnn	hahr	lahm	ay-zel*	venn	vahn
evening	when	hair	lame	donkey	if	whom

essen	Beet	mir	Sinn	Tinte	Ofen	offen	hohl
ess-en	bait	meer	sinn	tin-te	oh-fen	off-en	hole
eat	flower-bed	to me	sense	ink	stove	open	hollow

Boot	gut	Huhn	Null	Frau	laut	nein	Hand
boht	goot <sup>1</sup>	hoon <sup>1</sup>	nooll <sup>2</sup>	frow <sup>3</sup>	lowt <sup>3</sup>	nine	hahnt <sup>2</sup>
boat	good	fowl	zero	woman	loud	no	hand

Hände	Sohn	Söhne	Bruder	Brüder	Freund
hen-de	zohn or sohn	ser-ne	broo-der	bree-der	froit
hands	son	sons	brother	brothers	friend

Haus	Häuser	Müller	Mühle	heute	Zentner
howss	hoy-zer	mill-er	me-er-le	hoy-te	tsent-ner
house	houses	mill	mill	to-day	hundredweight

ja	Jahr	Zahn	Salz	Katze	von	voll	Wein
yah	yahr	tsahn	sahlts	kahts-e	fon	fol	vine
yes	year	tooth	salt	cat	of	full	wine

Wasser	beugen	tun	Finger	Ring	Spiel
vahss-er	boyg-en	toon	finger	ring	sheel
water	bend	do	finger	ring	game

Stadt	auch	Licht	Pfund	Besuch	Gefahr
shtaht	owk <sup>3</sup>	likt	pfoont	be-sook	ge-fahr
town	also	light	pound	visit	danger

Versuch	Erzählung	empfehlen	der	toll	kein
fer-sook	er-tsay-loong	emp-fay-len	dair	toll	kine
trial	narration	recommend	the	mad	not a

singen	Nation	Patient	Lektion	Soldat
sing-en	nah-tse-ohn <sup>5</sup>	pah-tse-ent <sup>5</sup>	lek-tse-ohn <sup>5</sup>	sol-daht
sing	nation	patient	lesson	soldier

1 long sound ; 2 short sound ; 3 ow always like ow in 'how' ; 4 o in 'go' ; 5 in words of foreign origin, the last syllable is usually stressed.

\*The part printed in thick type takes the emphasis : ah-bent, ay-zel.



## FIRST LESSON.

## 1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS (Subject or Nominative).

1. I, *ich*; 2. HE, *er*; 3. SHE, *sie*; 4. IT, *es*;  
5. WE, *wir*; 6. YOU, *Sie*; 7. THEY, *sie*.

*Sie* when meaning you commences with a capital letter.

The Familiar forms *THOU* (*du*), and *YOU* (*ihr*), will be explained later.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION (see instructions on page 5):

1 *ik*; 2 *air*; 3 *zee or see*; 4 *ace or ess*; 5 *veer*; 6 and 7 *zee or sea*.

2. VERBS: Present Tense of TO BE, *sein*.

1. AM, *bin*; 2. IS, *ist*; 3. ARE, *sind*.

Adverb of Negation: 4. NOT, *nicht*.

PRONUNCIATION: 1 *binn*; 2 *isst*; 3 *zinnt or sinnt*; 4 *niht*.

## EXAMPLES OF NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE FORMS.

I am not	<i>ich bin nicht</i>	are we not?	<i>sind wir nicht?</i>
is he?	<i>ist er?</i>	are you?	<i>sind Sie?</i>
she is not	<i>sie ist nicht</i>	they are not	<i>sie sind nicht</i>

## EXERCISE I.

1. *bin ich nicht?* 2. *wir sind*; 3. *ist es?* 4. *sie sind nicht*; 5. *ist sie nicht?* 6. *Sie sind*.  
7. *we are not*; 8. *is she?* 9. *I am not*; 10. *is it not?*  
11. *they are*; 12. *he is not*; 13. *are you not?* 14. *I am*.

3. Past Tense of TO BE, *sein*.

Singular: WAS, *war*; Plural: WERE, *waren*.  
*vahr* *vahr-en*

## EXAMPLES OF NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE FORMS.

I was not	<i>ich war nicht</i>	were you?	<i>waren Sie?</i>
he was not	<i>er war nicht</i>	were they not?	<i>waren sie nicht?</i>

## EXERCISE II.

1. *es war nicht*; 2. *waren wir?* 3. *Sie waren nicht*;  
4. *war ich nicht?* 5. *sie war*; 6. *waren sie?*  
7. *was he not?* 8. *we were*; 9. *was I not?* 10. *you were*; 11. *was she not?* 12. *they were*.

## EXERCISE III.

The small figures after a word refer to the Translation and Pronunciation given under each Exercise.

1. Wer<sup>1</sup> war hier<sup>2</sup>? 2. Wo<sup>3</sup> ist er? 3. Wir waren oben.<sup>4</sup>  
4. Sind sie nicht unten<sup>5</sup>? 5. Er war nicht dort.<sup>6</sup> 6. Ist es nicht hier<sup>2</sup>? 7. Wo<sup>3</sup> war es? 8. Waren Sie nicht unten<sup>5</sup>?  
9. Sie ist nicht oben.<sup>4</sup> 10. Wer war dort<sup>6</sup>?

11. Who<sup>1</sup> was upstairs<sup>4</sup>? 12. Are you not there<sup>6</sup>? 13. We were here.<sup>2</sup> 14. Is it not downstairs<sup>5</sup>? 15. Where was she?  
16. Who is downstairs? 17. We were not upstairs. 18. Where are you? 19. We are here. 20. Were they not there?

1. who, *wer*; 2. here, *hier*; 3. where, *wo*; 4. upstairs, *oben*;  
5. downstairs, *unten*; 6. there, *dort*.

PRONUNCIATION: 1 *vair*; 2 *heer*; 3 *voh*; 4 *oh-ben*; 5 *oonn-ten*; 6. *dort*.

## CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

By the plan here adopted, learners will soon acquire familiarity with the German letters, without having to learn the alphabet at all, as no word will be introduced in German type which is not also given in English type.

1. Wo war es? 2. Wer war hier? 3. Ist sie nicht oben? 4. Nein,<sup>1</sup> sie ist unten. 5. Es war nicht dort. 6. Wo ist es? 7. Wer ist hier? 8. Sie war nicht dort. 9. Wo waren Sie gestern<sup>2</sup>? 10. Ich war zu<sup>3</sup> Hause.<sup>3</sup> 11. Sind sie heute<sup>4</sup> hier? 12. Nein,<sup>1</sup> sie waren gestern<sup>2</sup> hier. 13. Waren Sie gestern aus<sup>5</sup>? 14. Ja,<sup>6</sup> ich war hier. 15. Ist er oben, oder unten? 16. War sie heute dort? 17. Nein, sie ist zu Hause. 18. Wo waren Sie heute? 19. Es ist nicht hier und<sup>8</sup> nicht dort. 20. Wer war hier? 21. Wir waren nicht dort.

1 *nein*, no; 2 *gestern*, yesterday (see note below); 3 *zu Hause*, at home; 4 *heute*, to-day; 5 *aus*, out; 6 *ja*, yes; 7 *or*; 8 *and*.

PRONUNCIATION: 1 *nine*; 2 *guess-tern*; 3 *tsou how-ze* (ow sounds like ow in 'how'); 4 *hoy-te*; 5 *owss* (ow sounds like ow in 'how'); 6 *yah*.

Note that, as shown in Sentences 11, 12, 13, 16, Adverbs referring to time (*gestern*, etc.) precede those referring to place (*hier*, etc.).



## SECOND LESSON.

4. A (or AN) is translated  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ein} \\ \text{eine} \end{array} \right.$  before a FEMININE Noun.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION: ine, i-ne.

- |            |           |            |                   |
|------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. a man   | ein Mann  | 3. a book  | ein Buch (neuter) |
| 2. a woman | eine Frau | 4. an aunt | eine Tante        |

Imitated Pronunciation : 1 ine mahnn (very short); 2 i-ne frow (OW as in 'how'); 3 ine book (guttural); 4 i-ne tahnn-tə (the e sounds like E in 'open').

## EXERCISE I.

The small numbers after a word refer to the Translation and Pronunciation at the foot of the Exercise.

1. a letter<sup>1</sup>; 2. a hat<sup>2</sup>; 3. a page<sup>3</sup>; 4. a man<sup>4</sup>; 5. a newspaper<sup>5</sup>; 6. a book<sup>4</sup>; 7. a cup<sup>6</sup>; 8. a woman<sup>4</sup>; 9. a house<sup>7</sup>; 10. a street<sup>8</sup>; 11. a book<sup>4</sup>; 12. an aunt.<sup>4</sup>

m, f, n. after a Noun means masculine, feminine, or neuter.

- 1 Brief (m.); 2 Hut (m.); 3 Seite (f.); 4 see above examples;  
5 Zeitung (f.); 6 Tasse (f.); 7 Haus (n.); 8 Strasse (f.) or Straße.\*

PRONUNCIATION: 1 brief; 2 hoot (oo long); 3 zi-te or si-te (e as in 'open'); 4 see examples; 5 tsy-toong; 6 tahss-e; 7 howss (ow as in 'how'); 8 shtrah-se. \* see explanation on page 5.

\* see explanation on page 5.

**RULE ON THE GENDER.**—Consider all Nouns Masculine, except those ending in E, which are Feminine; learn the Gender of Neuters and exceptions as they occur.

5. THE is translated { der before a MASCULINE Noun.  
das " " NEUTER Noun.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION: dare, dahss (colloquially der, duss).

- |               |           |              |          |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| 1. the man    | der Mann  | 4. the house | das Haus |
| 2. the letter | der Brief | 5. the book  | das Buch |
| 3. the hat    | der Hut   | 6. the money | das Geld |
- PRON. : 1 der mahnn; 2 der breef; 3 der hoot; 4 dass house; 5 dass book; 6 dass money

PRON.: 1 der mahn'n; 2 der breef; 3 der hoot (oo long); 4 dunn  
howee; 5 duss book; 6 duss gelt (G as in 'go').

## GENERAL RULES OF THE PLURAL OF NOUNS.

(see also paragraphs 164, 165)

- 1. FEMININE NOUNS** add **N** or **EN** to the Singular.

1. aunt Tante, aunts Tanten; 2. woman Frau, women Frauen

2. **ALL OTHER NOUNS** add E to the Singular

3. letter Brief, letters BriefE; 4. way Weg, ways Wege

### EXCEPTIONS.

3. Nouns having a, o, u, au, in the Stem, change a into ä, o into ö, u into ü, and au into äü, besides adding e.

5. son Sohn, sons Söhne; 6. place Platz, places Plätze

4. **NEUTER NOUNS** which modify (that is to say, which change the vowel as in Rule 3) generally add **er**.

7. house **Haus**, houses **Häuser**; 8. book **Buch**, books **Bücher**

5. Masculine and Neuter Nouns ending in el, en, er, do not change, except that some modify the Vowel.

9. knife Messer (n.), knives Messer; 10. uncle Onkel, uncles Onkel

6. Masculine Nouns ending in e add n. Nouns of foreign origin, and not ending in el, en, er, add en.

11. nephew Neffe, nephews Neffen ; 12. soldier Soldat, soldiers Soldaten

- 1 tahnn-te, tahnn-ten; 2 frow, frow-en; 3 breef, bree-fe; 4 vagg, vagg-e; 5 zohn, zer-ne; 6 plahta, plet-se; 7 howce, hoy-zer; 8 book, bee-ker; 9 mess-er; 10 ong-kel; 11 neff-e, neff-en; 12 sol-daht, \*sol-dah-ten. \*Nouns of foreign origin have the stress on the last syllable.

\*Nouns of foreign origin have the stress on the last syllable.

8. THE is translated { die before a FEMININE Noun.  
die „ PLURAL Noun.

- |              |            |               |            |
|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. the woman | die Frau   | 3. the cup    | die Tasse  |
| 2. the women | die Frauen | 4. the cups   | die Tassen |
| 5. the men   | die Männer | 6. the houses | die Häuser |

PRONUNCIATION : 1 de frow (ow as in 'how') : 2 de frow-en ; 3 de tahss-e ; 4 de tahss-en ; 5 de menn-er ; 6 de hoy-zer.

**EXERCISE II.** (for new words, see above examples)

1. the man ; 2. the men ; 3. the house ; 4. the houses ;  
5. the woman ; 6. the women ; 7. the letter ; 8. the letters ;  
9. the cup ; 10. the cups ; 11. the book ; 12. the books.



I. ich; HE, er; SHE, sie; IT, es;  
WE, wir; YOU, Sie; THEY, sie.

### 7. Present Tense of TO HAVE, haben.

1. (I) HAVE, habe; 2. HAS, hat;

Plural: 3. HAVE, haben.

Pronunciation: 1 hah-be; 2 hahtt; 3 hah-ben.

### PAST OR IMPERFECT TENSE.

1. Singular: HAD, hatte; 2. PLURAL: HAD, hatten.

Pronunciation: 1 hahtt-e; 2 hahtt-en.

### EXERCISE III.

1. habe ich? 2. er hat nicht; 3. hat sie nicht? 4. wir haben; 5. Sie haben nicht; 6. haben sie? 7. ich hatte; 8. hatte er nicht? 9. es hatte nicht; 10. hatten wir? 11. hatten Sie nicht? 12. Sie hatten nicht.

13. he has not; 14. had we? 15. have you not? 16. they had not; 17. I have; 18. had it? 19. has it not? 20. I had not; 21. she has; 22. had they? 23. we have not; 24. had I not?

8. **den** and **einen** are used instead of **der** and **ein** (masculine) if the Noun with which they are used is **OBJECT\*** or **ACCUSATIVE**, thus:

Have you **THE KEY**?

He has **A HAT**.

Haben Sie den **Schlüssel**?

Er hat einen **Hut**.

key, Schlüssel (schliss-el), and hat, Hut (hoot), are Masculine.

9. **das** and **die** do not change in the Accusative Case; it is only the Masculine Singular that changes.

Have you **AN AUNT**?

Who had **THE BOOK**?

We have **THE CUPS**.

Haben Sie eine **Tante**?

Wer hatte das **Buch**?

Wir haben die **Tassen**.

\*The word following the Verb in English is generally the Object, which completes the sense. The Object is printed above in CAPITALS.

### EXERCISE IV.

1. Who has the letter<sup>1</sup>? 2. Have you a stamp<sup>2</sup>? 3. He has the money.<sup>3</sup> 4. Has she a ring<sup>4</sup>? 5. I have an uncle.<sup>5</sup> 6. Who had the pens<sup>6</sup> (nibs)? 7. Has he got<sup>7</sup> a dog<sup>8</sup>? 8. We have got<sup>7</sup> the time.<sup>9</sup> 9. Who<sup>10</sup> has (got) a key?

1 Brief (m.); 2 Marke (f.); 3 Geld (n.); 4 Ring (m.); 5 Onkel; 6 Feder (f.), Plural: Federn; 7 'got' is not translated when meaning 'possess'; 8 Hund (m.); 9 Zeit (f.); 10 wer.

PRONUNCIATION: 1 breef; 2 mar-ke; 3 gelt (G as in 'go'); 4 ring; 5 ong-kel; 6 fay-der; 8 hoont; 9 tsite; 10 vair.

### CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Ich hatte gewartet.<sup>1</sup> 2. Was<sup>2</sup> haben Sie getan<sup>3</sup>? 3. Hat sie nicht geantwortet<sup>4</sup>? 4. Wie<sup>5</sup> haben Sie geschlafen<sup>6</sup>? 5. Was<sup>2</sup> haben Sie gefunden<sup>7</sup>? 6. Warum<sup>8</sup> hat er nicht angefangen<sup>9</sup>? 7. Wo waren sie gestern? 8. Warum haben Sie nicht geschrieben<sup>10</sup>? 9. Wo hatten Sie gewartet<sup>1</sup>? 10. Wo ist er heute? 11. Wie<sup>5</sup> war das<sup>11</sup>? 12. Wer hat die Marken<sup>12</sup>? 13. Ich habe das Buch.<sup>13</sup> 14. Warum sind Sie nicht bereit<sup>14</sup>? 15. Warum haben sie nicht gesprochen<sup>15</sup>? 16. Haben Sie den Schlüssel<sup>16</sup>? 17. Haben Sie einen Schirm<sup>17</sup>? 18. Wir haben nicht angefangen.<sup>9</sup> 19. Wie hat er gearbeitet<sup>18</sup>? 20. Was hatte sie geschrieben<sup>10</sup>? 21. Ich hatte nicht geantwortet.<sup>4</sup> 22. Warum hatte er gewartet<sup>1</sup>?

1 gewartet, waited; 2 was, what; 3 getan, done; 4 geantwortet, answered; 5 wie, how; 6 geschlafen, slept; 7 gefunden, found; 8 warum, why; 9 angefangen, begun; 10 geschrieben, written; 11 das, that; 12 Marke (f.), stamp; 13 Buch (n.), book; 14 bereit, ready; 15 gesprochen, spoken; 16 Schlüssel (m.), key; 17 Schirm (m.), umbrella; 18 gearbeitet, worked.

PRONUNCIATION: 1 ge-vahr-tet; 2 vahss; 3 ge-tahn; 4 ge-ahnt-vor-tet; 5 vee; 6 ge-shlah-fen; 7 ge-foonn-den; 8 vah-roomm; 9 ahh-ge-fahng-en; 10 ge-shree-ben; 11 dahss; 12 mahr-ke; 13 book; 14 be-rite; 15 ge-ahpro-ben; 16 shlahs-el; 17 sheerm; 18 ge-ahr-by-tet.



## THIRD LESSON.

Most German Verbs end in the Infinitive in **en**.  
 (The Infinitive is the form in which the Verb is given in dictionaries.)  
 The part preceding the Termination **en** is called the **STEM**,  
 which never changes in Regular Verbs.  
 The Terminations printed below in small type are added to the Stem.

## MODEL OF ALL REGULAR VERBS.

10. Present Tense of TO PLAY, **spielen**.  
 PRONUNCIATION : shpee-len.

I play	ich SPIELE	} play	we	wir	} SPIELen
he plays	er SPIELt		you	Sie	
			they	sie	

PRON. : shpeel-e ; shpeelt ; shpeel-en.

I play, ich spiele ; he plays, er spielt ; she plays, sie spielt ;  
 we play, wir spielen ; you play, Sie spielen ; they play, sie spielen.

## PAST OR IMPERFECT TENSE.

I	} played	ich	} SPIELte	we	} played	wir	} SPIELten
he		er		you		Sie	
				they		sie	

PRON. : shpeel-te ; shpeel-ten.

I played, ich spielte ; he (or she) played, er (or sie) spielte ; we played,  
 wir spielten ; you played, Sie spielten ; they played, sie spielten.

All REGULAR VERBS are conjugated like the above. Such are :

- |                      |  |                       |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1. (to) ask, fragen  |  | 4. (to) pay, bezahlen |
| 2. " visit, besuchen |  | 5. " buy, kaufen      |
| 3. " smoke, rauchen  |  | 6. " sell, verkaufen  |

PRON. : 1 frahg-en ; 2 be-soo-ken ; 3 row-ken ; 4 be-tsah-len ;  
 5 kow-fen ; 6 fer-kow-fen (ow always as in 'how').

## EXERCISE I.

1. ich kaufe ; 2. er besuchte ; 3. wir rauchen ; 4. Sie  
 bezahlten ; 5. sie spielen ; 6. sie verkauften.  
 7. I asked ; 8. she visits ; 9. you played ; 10. they pay ;  
 11. we sold ; 12. they buy.

11. The English Progressive Form must be changed before  
 translating, thus :

I am playing=I play	. . .	ich spiele
we are selling=we sell	. . .	wir verkaufen
he was paying=he paid	. . .	er bezahlte
they were smoking=they smoked		sie rauchten

12. QUESTIONS are formed in German by simply placing the  
 Pronoun after the Verb, as :

do you ask or are you asking ?	-	fragen Sie ?
does he play or is he playing ?	-	spielt er ?
did they sell or were they selling ?		verkauften sie ?

(NOTE that DO, DOES, and DID are not translated.)

## EXERCISE II.

1. I am paying=I pay ; 2. he was asking=he asked ;  
 3. we were visiting=we visited ; 4. do you sell=sell you ?  
 5. was he buying=bought he ? 6. they were smoking=they  
 smoked ; 7. do you visit?=visit you ? 8. did she play ?=  
 played she ? 9. was he asking?=asked he ? 10. were you  
 selling?=sold you ? 11. I was playing=I played ; 12.  
 does she ask ?=asks she ?

13. NEGATIONS are formed in German by simply placing  
**nicht** at the end, as :

she does not play	} =she plays not	sie spielt nicht
she is not playing		
did you not buy ?	} =bought you not ?	kauften Sie nicht ?
were you not buying ?		

## EXERCISE III.

1. I do not sell=I sell not ; 2. did he not buy ?=bought  
 he not ? 3. are they not visiting ?=visit they not ? 4. they  
 were not selling=they sold not ; 5. did she play ?=played  
 she ? 6. he was not asking=he asked not ; 7. I was not  
 buying=I bought not ; 8. are they not playing ?=play they  
 not ? 9. did you not ask ?=asked you not ? 10. they do not  
 visit=they visit not ; 11. were you not smoking ?=smoked  
 you not ? 12. does she not visit ?=visits she not ?



THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.					
	Masc. & Neut.	Fem. & Plural.		Masc. & Neut.	Fem. & Plur.
14. MY	mein	meine	YOUR	Ihr	Ihre
HIS	sein	seine	THEIR	ihr	ihre
OUR	unser	unsere	HER		

PRON : mine, my-ne : sine, sy-ne ; oon-ser, oon-se-re ; eer, ee-ra.

NO OR NOT A OR NOT ANY

kein, keine

PRONUNCIATION : kine, ky-ne.

my uncle	mein Onkel	her plate	ihr Teller
my uncles	meine Onkel	our niece	unsere Nichte
his sister	seine Schwester	no money	kein Geld
your sisters	Ihre Schwestern	their houses	ihre Häuser

#### EXERCISE IV.

- Where is my plate<sup>1</sup>?
- Are you not his uncle?
- Her nieces<sup>2</sup> were not here.
- Are your sisters<sup>3</sup> there?
- Here is a knife.<sup>4</sup>
- Were our uncles here?
- Was it not his sister<sup>3</sup>?
- Are their nieces<sup>2</sup> tired<sup>5</sup>?
- The plate<sup>1</sup> and the knife<sup>4</sup> are there.
- Here are the keys.
- Where is your room<sup>6</sup>?
- It was not our niece.

1 Teller (m.); 2 Nichte; 3 Schwester; 4 Messer (n.); 5 müde; 6 Zimmer (n.). PRON.: 1 tell-er; 2 nik-te; 3 shvess-ter; 4 mess-er; 5 meed-e (pronounce EE with rounded lips); 6 tsimm-er.

#### 15. PERSONAL PRONOUNS (Accusative or Object).

- ME, mich;
- HIM, ihn;
- US, uns;
- HER, sie;
- YOU, Sie;
- THEM, sie;
- IT, es.

Pronunciation : 1 mik; 2 een; 3 oonss; 4, 5, 6 zee or see; 7 ace.

I hear HIM. Ich höre ihn. | He fetched ME. Er holte mich.  
Were you looking for us? = Did you seek us? Suchten Sie uns?

#### EXERCISE V.

- I fetched<sup>1</sup> him.
- We heard<sup>2</sup> them.
- She is look-  
ing-for<sup>3</sup> you=she seeks you.
- Did you ask<sup>4</sup> him=asked  
you him?
- They visited<sup>5</sup> us.
- I do not smoke—I  
smoke not.
- He sold it.
- Did you fetch it=fetched you it?

1 holen, to fetch; 2 hören, to hear; 3 suchen, to look-for or seek;  
4 fragen, to ask; 5 besuchen, to visit, call on.  
1 hoh-len; 2 her-ren; 3 soo-ken; 4 fragh-en; 5 be-soo-ken.

#### 16. The following PREPOSITIONS require the ACCUSATIVE :

- THROUGH, durch;
- FOR, für;
- WITHOUT, ohne;

- AGAINST, TOWARDS, gegen;
- ABOUT, ROUND, um.

PRON. : 1 doohrk; 2 feer; 3 oh-ne; 4 gayg-en; 5 oomm.

through me durch mich

without him ohne ihn

for the man für den Mann

towards the table gegen den Tisch

um also means AT (referring to time), or FOR (referring to money).

at one o'clock um ein Uhr | for a shilling, um einen Schilling

#### EXERCISE VI.

- without her;
- for your friend<sup>1</sup>;
- against us;
- for a penny<sup>2</sup>;
- through the garden<sup>3</sup>;
- without him;
- without my hat;
- for you;
- without her ring<sup>4</sup>;
- against his carriage<sup>5</sup>;
- through us;
- for them.

1 Freund (m.); 2 Penny (m.); 3 Garten (m.); 4 Ring (m.); 5 Wagen (m.).

PRON. : 1 froynt; 3 gart-en; 4 ring; 5 vahg-en.

#### CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

- Was suchen Sie?
- Er hörte mich nicht.
- Warum holten Sie den Arzt<sup>1</sup>?
- Wer besuchte Sie gestern?
- Was fragten Sie ihn?
- Sie hatten meinen\* Teller.
- Ist dies Ihr Messer?
- Ich habe kein Geld hier.
- Hat er eine Nichte?
- Was haben Sie für mich?
- Wir haben nichts<sup>2</sup> für Sie.
- Er raucht zu<sup>3</sup> viel.<sup>4</sup>
- Wo war mein Hut?
- Sind Sie müde<sup>5</sup>?
- Nicht sehr.<sup>6</sup>
- Wo ist sein Zimmer?
- Ist dies für Ihren\* Garten?
- Wen<sup>7</sup> fragten Sie?
- Sie besuchten uns nicht.
- Warum holte er einen Arzt<sup>1</sup>?
- Wir suchten ihn gestern.
- Warum besuchten Sie uns nicht?
- Wer holte ihn?

1 Arzt, doctor; 2 nichts, nothing; 3 zu, to; 4 viel, much; 5 müde, tired; 6 sehr, very; 7 wen, whom.

1 ahrts-t; 2 nikts; 3 tsoo; 4 feel; 5 meed-e (pronounce EE with rounded lips); 6 zere or sair; 7 vain. \*Accusative, like einen (see par. 8).



## FOURTH LESSON.

17. The six words **mein, unser, kein, etc.**, in rule 14, add **en** in the Accusative of the Masculine Singular; as,

She was asking **YOUR BROTHER**.  
Was he looking for **HIS HAT**?  
He had **NO UMBRELLA**.

Sie fragte Ihren Bruder.  
Suchte er seinen Hut?  
Er hatte keinen Schirm.

The Accusative or Object is printed in **SMALL CAPITALS**.

There is no Object with the Verb **TO BE** (see page 8).

Where is the postman?  
Our uncle was here.

Wo ist der Briefträger?  
Unser Onkel war hier.

## EXERCISE I.

1. Did you pay the bill? 2. The man was smoking a cigar. 3. We were visiting the theatres. 4. Did you hear the noise? 5. We asked the waiter. 6. They did not have our letters. 7. Where is the waiter? 8. He was-looking-for his hat. 9. Did she ask the postman? 10. Why did you fetch their doctor? 11. Were the men playing cards?—played the men cards?

1 Rechnung (f.); 2 Zigarre; 3 Theater (n.); 4 Lärm; 5 Kellner; 6 Briefträger; 7 Arzt; 8 Karte.

PRON. 1 rek-noong; 2 tse-gahr-re; 3 teh-ah-ter; 4 lairm; 5 kell-ner; 6 breef-traig-er 7 ahrt's't; 8 kahr-te.

From this point, the Gender of Nouns will no longer be given, except with Neuters, and exceptions to our rule, which is as follows:

All Nouns must be considered as Masculine, except those ending in **E**. These are Feminine (see page 10). Persons and animals have the same Gender as in English.

18. If the terminations **t, te, ten** (see rule 10) cannot be easily sounded after the Stem of a Verb, an **e** is inserted before the termination; as,

(to) open, öffnen	STEM: öffn...	he opens, er öffnEt
" brush, bürsten	" bürst...	they brushed, sie bürstEten
" end, enden	" end...	it ended, es endEte

Pronunciation: erf-nen; bürst-ten; enn-den.

## EXERCISE II.

1. it ended; 2. it was raining—it rained<sup>1</sup>; 3. does he open—opens he? 4. it did not cost<sup>2</sup>—it cost not; 5. they were not working<sup>3</sup>—they worked not; 6. does she not brush—brushes she not? 7. We did not answer.<sup>4</sup> 8. Did it end well<sup>5</sup>? 9. How<sup>6</sup> much<sup>6</sup> does it cost<sup>2</sup>? 10. Why<sup>7</sup> does she not answer<sup>4</sup>? 11. We opened it. 12. It is not raining.<sup>1</sup>

1 regnen; 2 kosten; 3 arbeiten; 4 antworten; 5 gut; 6 wieviel; 7 warum. PRON. 1 rayg-nen; 2 koss-ten; 3 ahr-by-ten; 4 ahnt-vor-ten; 5 goot; 6 vee-feel; 7 vah-roomm.

19. **Nicht** as a rule is placed after the Object or Accusative; but in questions it can be placed before it.

He does NOT sell his house.

Has he NOT the ink?

Er verkauft sein Haus **NICHT**.  
{ Hat er die Tinte **NICHT**? or,  
{ Hat er **NICHT** die Tinte?

20. 'IT' is translated by **sie** if referring to a Feminine Noun, and by **er** if referring to a Masculine Noun.

In the Accusative Case, **ihn** (him) is used instead of **er** (he).

## EXAMPLES.

Where is my hat?—It is there.

Did you hear the noise?—No, I did not hear **IT**=**HIM**.

Have you the ink?—Yes, I have **IT**=**HER**.

Wo ist mein Hut?—Er ist dort.  
Hörten Sie den Lärm?—Nein, ich hörte **ihn** nicht.  
Haben Sie die Tinte?—Ja, ich habe sie.

## EXERCISE III.

1. Is she brushing my hat? Yes, she is brushing it (=him). 2. Where is the butter? It (=she) is there. 3. Has she my key? No, it (=he) is here. 4. He is opening the door. Why does he open it (=her)? 5. Has your sister my knife? No, she has (it) not. 6. Had you my key? Yes, I had it (=him). 7. Did your uncle buy the house (=bought your uncle the house)? Yes, he bought it. 8. Where is the ink? I have it (=her).

1 Butter (f.); 2 Türe or Tür; 3 Schwester; 4 Messer (n.).

PRON. 1 boott-er; 2 tee-re, teer; 3 shvess-ter; 4 mess-er.



21. The PAST PARTICIPLE is formed by changing the termination en into t or et, and prefixing ge; as,

PAST PARTICIPLE:	
(to) have, haben	had, gehabt
" play, spielen	played, gespielt
" buy, kaufen	bought, gekauft
" open, öffnen	opened, geöffnet

Verbs beginning with an unstressed prefix do not take ge; as,  
to visit, besuchen      PAST PARTICIPLE: visited, besucht  
(For unstressed prefixes see foot of page 6.)

Verbs ending in ieren or ieren do not prefix ge; as,  
to study, studieren      he has studied, er hat studiert  
PRON.: shtoo-deer-en; shtoo-deert.

EXERCISE IV.—Form the following Past Participles:

1. had; 2. asked; 3. visited; 4. smoked; 5. bought;  
6. sold; 7. answered; 8. worked; 9. fetched; 10. rained;  
11. played; 12. ended; 13. studied.

The Past Participle is generally only employed after the Verbs TO HAVE and TO BE; thus:

PERFECT TENSE.	PLUPERFECT TENSE.
{ I have asked	{ she had had
{ ich habe gefragt	{ sie hatte gehabt
{ has she answered?	{ had they bought?
{ hat sie geantwortet?	{ hatten sie gekauft?

22. The Past Participle is placed at the END of the sentence: as,  
We have bought a garden.      Wir haben einen Garten gekauft.  
Have you not had the money?      Haben Sie das Geld nicht gehabt?  
She had opened the door.      Sie hatte die Türe geöffnet.

REMARK.—nicht is placed before the Past Participle

#### EXERCISE V.

1. What have you bought? 2. Who has said this? 3. What have you answered? 4. Has it been raining—has it rained? 5. I have heard it. 6. She has visited us. 7. I have had no time. 8. Have you asked your brother?

1 say, sagen; 2 Zeit (f.).

PRON. 1 sah-g-en; 2 tsite.

#### CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Ich habe die Rechnung bezahlt. 2. Hat er eine Zigarre geraucht? 3. Haben Sie den Lärm gehört? 4. Was hat er den Kellner gefragt? 5. Wieviel hat es gekostet? 6. Hat es gut geendet? 7. Wo ist die Zeitung? Sie ist hier. 8. Wo war sein Hut? Er war dort. 9. Wo ist ihr Hotel? Es ist nicht weit von hier. 10. Haben Sie seinen Brief? Ja, ich habe ihn. 11. Hat er gut studiert? 12. Warum haben Sie nicht Karten gespielt? 13. Hat er seinen Arzt gefragt? 14. Warum haben Sie nicht geantwortet? 15. Ist dies für mich oder für ihn? 16. Es ist für Sie. 17. Hat es nicht geregnet? 18. Er hat gut gearbeitet. 19. Haben Sie mich nicht gehört? 20. Er hat uns nicht besucht. 21. Warum haben Sie ihn geholt? 22. Haben Sie noch nicht geantwortet? 23. Hat sie ihn nicht gefragt? 24. Ich habe heute noch nicht geraucht.

1 wieviel, how much; 2 gut, good = well; 3 weit, far; 4 oder, or; 5 noch nicht, not yet; the phrase noch nicht is never separated.

PRON.: 1 vee-feel; 2 goot (oo long); 3 vite; 4 oh-der; 5 nok nikt.

THIS, dies; THAT, das; TOO or TO, zu; VERY, sehr.

PRON. diss      dahss      tsoo      zair or sare

#### EASY COLLOQUIAL SENTENCES.

1. This is good.<sup>1</sup> 2. That was not bad.<sup>2</sup> 3. It is too easy.<sup>3</sup> 4. Was it difficult?<sup>4</sup> 5. This is not dear.<sup>5</sup> 6. It was very cheap.<sup>6</sup> 7. That is not too much.<sup>7</sup> 8. Is it too little?<sup>8</sup> 9. That was too late.<sup>9</sup> 10. It is very early.<sup>10</sup> 11. Is that not too early?<sup>10</sup> 12. Was it not too late?<sup>9</sup> 13. It was not bad.<sup>2</sup> 14. That is very good.<sup>1</sup> 15. That was not too cheap.<sup>6</sup> 16. Is it not very dear?<sup>5</sup> 17. This is too difficult.<sup>4</sup> 18. It was very easy.<sup>3</sup> 19. It is not very much.<sup>7</sup>

1 gut, goot; 2 shlekt (k like CH in the Scotch word 'loch'); 3 leicht, like't; 4 schwer, shvare; 5 teuer, toy-er; 6 billig, bill-ik; 7 viel, feel; 8 wenig, vay-nik; 9 spät, shpate; 10 früh, free.



## FIFTH LESSON.

23. The IMPERATIVE is formed in German by adding **Sie** after the INFINITIVE, thus:

INFINITIVE.		IMPERATIVE.	
1. (to) come	<b>kommen</b>	COME! =come you!	<b>kommen Sie!</b>
2. " go	<b>gehen</b>	DON'T GO! =go you not!	<b>gehen Sie nicht!</b>

PRONUNCIATION: 1 komm-en; 2 gay-en.

Look for it! =seek it!

Suchen Sie es!

Don't ask him! =ask him not!

Fragen Sie ihn nicht!

## EXERCISE I.

1. Pay it—pay you it! 2. Don't look-for it—seek you it not! 3. Sell it! 4. Don't visit them—visit you them not. 5. Don't buy it. 6. Come without him. 7. Don't go without her. 8. Don't come to-morrow.<sup>1</sup> 9. Don't go to-day.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> morgen; <sup>2</sup> heute.\*

FROM: 1 komm-en; 2 geh-en.

\* nicht comes after the OBJECT (see above examples), but is placed before Adverbs like morgen and heute.

24. CAN, WILL and MUST are the most important of the Auxiliary Verbs; they are very simple in German, thus:

I ich, HE er, SHE sie		WE wir, YOU Sie, THEY sie	
SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
CAN	<b>kann</b> (kahnn)	CAN	<b>können</b> (kern-en)
WILL	<b>will</b> (vill)	WILL	<b>wollen</b> (voll-en)
MUST	<b>musz</b> (mooss)	MUST	<b>müssen</b> (miss-en)
(oo short, like oo in 'good')		(pronounce i with rounded lips)	

EXAMPLES: I can, ich kann; I cannot, ich kann nicht; we can wir können; we cannot, wir können nicht; will you? wollen Sie! will you not? wollen Sie nicht? he must, er muß; must they not? müssen sie nicht?

## EXERCISE II.

1. can you? 2. she must; 3. will they? 4. I cannot; 5. he will not; 6. we must not; 7. must you not? 8. will you? 9. they cannot; 10. can she not? 11. I will not; 12. must he? 13. I must not; 14. can they?

## EXERCISE III.

1. Can you come? 2. Yes, I can come. 3. Will you wait? 4. No, I will not wait. 5. Must you go? 6. Yes, I must go. 7. Can you not stay? 8. No, I cannot stay. 9. Will you answer? 10. Yes, I will answer. 11. You must ask. 12. What must I ask?

1 warten; 2 bleiben.

PRON.: 1 vahrt-en; 2 bly-ben.

25. When there are TWO VERBS, the second Verb is placed at the end of the sentence in German; thus,

I CAN HEAR them  
WILL you WAIT here?  
HAVE they SOLD it?

Ich kann sie hören  
Wollen Sie hier warten?  
Haben sie es verkauft?

## EXERCISE IV.

1. Will you wait a<sup>1</sup> little? 2. Can you come to-morrow? 3. I must do it to-day. 4. I will pay it. 5. She has bought it. 6. I can hear him. 7. Can they understand you?

1 ein wenig; 2 verstehen.

1 ine veh-neeg or vay-nik; 2 fer-shtay-en.

26. nicht comes immediately before the last Verb, and thus follows the OBJECT as usual.

I cannot hear THEM  
Have you not sold IT?  
They will not visit US

Ich kann sie nicht hören  
Haben Sie es nicht verkauft?  
Sie wollen uns nicht besuchen

nicht, however, comes generally before adverbs and adverbial expressions

We cannot stop HERE  
You must not come ALONE  
She will not speak GERMAN

Wir können nicht hier bleiben  
Sie müssen nicht allein kommen  
Sie will nicht deutsch sprechen

## EXERCISE V.

1. Can you understand this? 2. We cannot understand that. 3. You must explain<sup>1</sup> this. 4. I cannot explain that. 5. Will you not wait a<sup>2</sup> little? 6. I cannot wait a minute.<sup>3</sup> 7. Do you want to say anything—will you say something<sup>4</sup>? 8. I do not want to say anything—I will say nothing.<sup>5</sup>

1 erklären; 2 ein wenig; 3 Minute; 4 etwas; 5 nichts.

\* 2 and 3 are used adverbially, and therefore do not precede nicht.

PRON. 1 er-klair-en; 2 ine vay-nik; 3 me-noo-te; 4 et-vahss; 5 nikta.



## CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Was wollen Sie tun<sup>1</sup>? 2. Ich muß ihn fragen. 3. Was will er mich fragen? 4. Sie müssen es nicht tun. 5. Kann ich Sie begleiten<sup>2</sup>? 6. Wir können es nicht verstehen. 7. Er muß ein wenig warten. 8. Ich kann nicht länger<sup>3</sup> bleiben. 9. Das ist zu schwer für mich. 10. Nein, es ist ganz<sup>4</sup> leicht zu verstehen. 11. Das war zu teuer, nicht<sup>5</sup> wahr<sup>5</sup>? 12. Nein, es ist sehr billig.

1 do; 2 accompany; 3 (any) longer; 4 quite; 5 not true=was it not?  
PRON. 1 toon (oo as in 'moon'); 2 be-gly-ten; 3 leng-er; 4 gahnts; 5 nikt wahr?

## CARDINAL NUMBERS.

1. eins; 2. zwei; 3. drei; 4. vier; 5. fünf; 6. sechs;  
7. sieben; 8. acht; 9. neun; 10. zehn; 11. elf; 12. zwölf.  
PRON. 1 ine-ss; 2 tsvy; 3 dry; 4 feer; 5 feenf; 6 sex; 7 see-ben;  
8 ahkt; 9 noin; 10 tsain; 11 elf; 12 tsverlf.

The numbers 13 to 19 are formed by adding **zehn** to the unit:

13. dreizehn; 14. vierzehn; 15. fünfzehn; 16. sechzehn\*;  
17. siebzehn†; 18. achtzehn; 19. neunzehn.

PRON. 13 dry-tsain; 14 feer-tsain, etc.

The even tens (20 to 90) are mostly formed by adding **zig**:

20. zwanzig; 30. dreissig; 40. vierzig; 50. fünfzig;  
60. sechzig; 70. siebzig; 80. achtzig; 90. neunzig.

PRON. 20 tsvahnn-tsik; 30 dry-sik; 40 feer-tsik, etc.

The Compounds are formed thus: one and twenty, two and twenty, etc.

21. ein und zwanzig; 32. zwei und dreissig; 43. drei und vierzig;  
54. vier und fünfzig; 65. fünf und sechzig; 76. sechs und siebzig;  
87. sieben und achtzig; 98. acht und neunzig; 99. neun und neunzig.

(These numbers are often written in one word.)

100. hundert (hoonn-dert) | 1,000. tausend (tow-zend)

\* Notice that in this combination the final s in sechs is omitted.  
† In 17, the en of sieben is generally omitted.

## SIXTH LESSON.

## 27. PRESENT TENSE OF ALL VERBS.

The terminations of the PRESENT TENSE of practically ALL Verbs (regular and irregular) are the same.\* Example:

Infinitive: (to) COME **kommen**

PLURAL:	wir kommen we come	Sie kommen you come	sie kommen they come
SINGULAR:	ich komme I come	er kommt he comes	sie, es kommt she, it comes

This shows that the Verb does not change in the Plural. In the Singular, the first person (ich) changes the en into e, and the third person into t. (et is used if the t cannot be easily sounded)

## LIST OF A FEW IRREGULAR VERBS.

- |               |          |                 |           |
|---------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. (to) begin | beginnen | 4. (to) go      | gehen     |
| 2. „ come     | kommen   | 5. „ stay, stop | bleiben   |
| 3. „ do, make | tun      | 6. „ understand | verstehen |
- PRON. 1 be-ginn-en; 2 komm-en; 3 toon (oo long); 4 gay-er;  
5 bly-ben; 6 fer-shtay-en.

## EXERCISE I.

1. I am beginning—I begin; 2. is he coming=comes he? 3. we do; 4. are you going=go you? 5. they are not staying—they stay not; 6. do you understand=understand you? 7. He begins to-day. 8. We are coming to-morrow. 9. What is he doing? 10. Why<sup>1</sup> is she going alone<sup>2</sup>? 11. She is doing nothing.<sup>3</sup> 12. He does not understand me. 13. Why do you not stay here? 14. They are going to-morrow. 15. When<sup>4</sup> are you coming?

1 warum? 2 allein; 3 nichts; 4 wann?

PRON. 1 vah-room? (oo short); 2 ah-line; 3 niks; 4 vahnn?

28. können (CAN) is frequently translated in English by 'to be able to'; wollen (WILL) by 'to be willing to or want to'; and müssen (MUST) by 'to be obliged to, have to, or be compelled to.'

\* The only exceptions are: The PRESENT TENSE of sein (to be, par. 2), haben (to have, par. 7), können, wollen, müssen (par. 24), sollen, dürfen, mögen (par. 50), also wissen (to know, page 36), and the few verbs changing s to i in the Third Person of the Present (see par. 37).



## EXERCISE II.

1. I am not able to—I cannot; 2. he is not willing to—he will not; 3. she does not want to—she will not; 4. we are obliged to—we must; 5. I have to—I must; 6. are you not to—must you not? 7. He is not able to come. 8. Is she willing to do it—will she do it? 9. We have not to pay it—we must not pay. 10. Do you want to stay here—will you stay here? 11. I am not to go alone—I must not go alone. 12. I don't want to begin—I will not begin.

## 29. PERSONAL PRONOUNS (Dative or Indirect Object).

1. TO ME, ME, mir; 2. TO HIM, HIM, ihm;  
3. TO HER, HER, ihr; 4. TO US, US, uns;  
5. TO YOU, YOU, Ihnen; 6. TO THEM, THEM, ihnen.

PRON. 1 meer; 2 eem; 3 eer; 4 oonss; 5, 6 een-en.

ME, HIM, etc., are translated by the DATIVE if the meaning is TO ME, TO US, TO HIM, etc.

Give me the book  
Show them the way

Geben Sie mir das Buch  
Zeigen Sie ihnen den Weg

In the above examples the meaning is clearly: "give the book TO ME," and "Show the way TO THEM."

## EXERCISE III.

1. Do you give<sup>1</sup> him the money<sup>2</sup>—give you to-him the money? 2. He showed<sup>3</sup> me the letter.<sup>4</sup> 3. Will you lend<sup>5</sup> her the book—will you to-her the book lend? 4. Don't write<sup>6</sup> them that—write you to-them that not. 5. Send<sup>7</sup> us the bill.<sup>8</sup> 6. Give me something<sup>9</sup> to do. 7. Can you show me the way<sup>10</sup>? 8. I must tell<sup>11</sup> him that. 9. Lend him the money. 10. Send them the invoice.<sup>8</sup> 11. Don't tell her that.

1 geben; 2 Geld (n.); 3 zeigen; 4 Brief; 5 leihen; 6 schreiben; 7 senden; 8 Rechnung (f.); 9 etwas; 10 Weg; 11 sagen.

PRON. 1 gay-ben; 2 guelt; 3 tsy-gen; 4 breef; 5 ly-en; 6 shry-ben; 7 sen-den; 8 rek-noong; 9 et-vahss; 10 vaig (sometimes vek); 11 sah-g-en.

## 30. PREPOSITIONS REQUIRING THE DATIVE.

Students should consider that all PREPOSITIONS require the following word in the DATIVE, those in paragraph 16 excepted. Some of the most important are:

1. AFTER, nach; 2. FROM, von; 3. IN, in; 4. OF, von;  
5. ON, auf; 6. WITH, mit; 7. TO, zu; 8. BEFORE, vor  
PRON. 1 nahk; 2 fon; 3 in; 4 fon; 5 owf; 6 mit; 7 tsoo; 8 for.

EXAMPLES: after you, nach Ihnen from him, von ihm  
before them, vor ihnen with her, mit ihr on me, auf mir

## EXERCISE IV.

1. with you; 2. from her; 3. after him; 4. of us; 5. after you; 6. on me; 7. with him; 8. on you; 9. Come<sup>1</sup> with me.  
10. Go<sup>2</sup> with them. 11. Give<sup>3</sup> it to-me.\* 12. Send it to-them.\*

1 kommen; 2 gehen; 3 geben. 1 komm-en; 2 gay-en; 3 gay-ben.

\*to is not to be translated by zu, unless specially pointed out; it should merely be rendered by the Dative.

## 31. THE TERMINATIONS OF THE DATIVE.

All declinable words, Nouns excepted, take the following endings in the DATIVE:

Masculine & Neuter, em; Feminine, er; Plural, en, as:

with my son, mit meinem Sohn; from his daughter, von seiner Tochter;  
of their children, von ihren Kindern; on the table, auf dem Tisch;  
in the pocket, in der Tasche; with the ladies, mit den Damen.

These examples show that NOUNS do not change as a rule in the DATIVE of the Singular; in the PLURAL they add an n in the DATIVE, unless the Plural already ends in n.

## EXERCISE V.

1. with a knife<sup>1</sup>; 2. on the floor<sup>2</sup>; 3. in his house; 4. from my sister; 5. after the rain<sup>3</sup>; 6. of your hat; 7. behind<sup>4</sup> the door; 8. after their father; 9. with our money; 10. out-of<sup>5</sup> the house; 11. with our friends<sup>6</sup>; 12. from his garden; 13. with no children<sup>7</sup>; 14. with a fork.<sup>8</sup>

1. Messer (n.); 2. Boden; 3. Regen; 4. hinter; 5. aus; 6. Freund;  
Plural: Freunde; 7. Kind (n.); Plural: Kinder; 8. Gabel (f.).

PRON. 1 mess-er; 2 boh-den; 3 raig-en; 4 hinn-ter; 5 owes;  
6 froynd, froyn-de; 7 kinnt, kinn-der; 8 gah-bel.



32. **nicht** always comes before the Preposition; as,

I cannot go without him.

Shall I not come with you?

Ich kann nicht ohne ihn gehen.

Soll ich nicht mit Ihnen kommen?

## EXERCISE VI.

1. Come with us. 2. Don't go (=go you not) with them.  
 3. I cannot come with you = I can not with you come. 4. He does not want to go with the children = he will not with the children go. 5. I have not bought it from them = I have it not from them bought. 6. It was not on the floor. 7. She was not in the garden. 8. Is it not on the floor? 9. Was it in the letter? 10. Who is with the children?

1 Kinder; 2 Boden; 3 Garten; 4 Brief.

PRONUNCIATION. 1 kinn-der; 2 boh-den; 3 gahrt-en; 4 breef.

## CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Wo bleibt er so lange? 2. Er kommt gerade. 3. Was tun Sie da? 4. Verstehen Sie mich nicht? 5. Ich komme ganz allein. 6. Ich kann nicht gehen. 7. Müssen Sie hier bleiben? 8. Ich will nicht ohne ihn gehen. 9. Kommen Sie nicht mit uns? 10. Geben Sie es mir. 11. Zeigen Sie ihm den Brief nicht. 12. Senden Sie ihr die Adresse. 13. Schreiben Sie ihm nicht. 14. Sagen Sie mir, was das ist. 15. Gehen Sie nicht mit ihnen. 16. Verlaufen Sie es mir. 17. Haben Sie es nicht von ihm gekauft?  
 18. Ich kann ihn nicht verstehen. 19. Können Sie nicht in einer Stunde bestimmen? 20. Wir wollen nicht mit ihnen gehen. 21. Sie müssen nicht mit ihr kommen. 22. Er will nicht mit uns sprechen. 23. Muß ich nicht mit Ihnen kommen? 24. Sie will nicht von ihrem Bruder sprechen. 25. Sie können es mit einem Messer tun.

1 long; 2 just; 3 there or here; 4 quite; 5 alone; 6 nicht always comes before the Preposition; 7 address; 8 hour; 9 speak; 10 brother.

PRON. 1 lahng-e; 2 gerah-de; 3 dah; 4 gahnts; 5 ah-line; 6 ah-dress-a-e; 8 shtoon-da (oo short); 9 shprek-en; 10 broo-dar (oo long).

## SEVENTH LESSON.

33. The PAST PARTICIPLE of IRREGULAR VERBS is formed by prefixing **ge.** as in the Regular Verbs and changing the vowel of the stem according to certain rules to be given later on.  
**ge** is not used in Verbs with prefixes (see par. 21)

- |                 |           |                  |        |             |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------|--------|-------------|
| 1. (to) begin   | beginnen  | PAST PARTICIPLE: | begun. | begonnen    |
| 2. " do         | tun       | "                | "      | done.       |
| 3. " eat        | essen     | "                | "      | eaten.      |
| 4. " drink      | trinken   | "                | "      | drunk.      |
| 5. " speak      | sprechen  | "                | "      | spoken.     |
| 6. " understand | verstehen | "                | "      | understood. |
- PRON. 1 be-ginn-en (eas in "open"); 2 toon, ge-tahn; 3 geguess-en; 4 ge-troonk-en; 5 ge-shprok-en; 6 fer-shtahn-den.

## EXERCISE 1.

(The Past Participle is placed at the end of the sentence.)

1. I have begun; 2. have you done? 3. he has eaten; 4. has she drunk? 5. we have spoken; 6. Who has begun? 7. What has she done? 8. Have you eaten anything? 9. We have drunk it. 10. He has not understood. 11. Has it begun? 12. I have not done it. 13. They have eaten it. 14. Has he understood anything? 15. We have spoken to them.

1 wer; 2 was; 3= something, etwas; 4=with.

PRON. 1 vair; 2 vaher; 3 et-valess.

34. Some PAST PARTICIPLES form their COMPOUND TENSES with **sein** (to be). They are pointed out as they occur, as:

1. come, gekommen; 2. gone, gegangen; 3. stayed, remained, geblieben.

PRON. 1 ge-kommen-en; 2 ge-gahng-en; 3 ge-blee-ben.

Most of these Verbs express a movement

I have come, ich bin gekommen; he has (=is) gone, er ist gegangen

## EXERCISE II.

1. Who has (=is) come? 2. Why have (=are) you gone? 3. He has (=is) not remained. 4. What have you eaten? 5. They have (=are) not come. 6. He has (=is) not gone. 7. Have (=are) they stayed? 8. They have begun. 9. Has (=is) he come with you? 10. They have gone without them. 11. What has he done?



35. The IMPERFECT (or PAST) of IRREGULAR VERBS is formed by simply changing the VOWEL of the STEM, thus:

INFINITIVE.	PAST or IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
1. (to) begin, beginnen	BEGAN, begann	begun, begonnen
2. " come, kommen	CAME, kam	come, gekommen
3. " do, tun	DID, tat	done, getan
4. " drink, trinken	DRANK, trank	drunk, getrunken
5. " eat, essen	ATE, aß or aß*	eaten, gegessen
6. " go, gehen	WENT, ging	gone, gegangen
7. " speak, sprechen	SPOKE, sprach	spoken, gesprochen
8. " understand, verstehen	UNDERSTOOD, verstand	understood, verstanden
9. " stay, remain, bleiben	STAYED, blieb	stayed, geblieben

The above Verbs have already been given, except the Past Tense.

Pronunciation of Past: 1 be-gahnn; 2 kahm; 3 taht; 4 trahnk; 5 ahce; 6 geeng; 7 shprahk; 8 fer-shtahnd; 9 bleeb.

#### EXAMPLES.

I came, ich kam; he came, er kam; she came, sie kam;  
we came, wir kamen; you came, Sie kamen; they came, sie kamen  
I, he, she WENT, ich, er, sie ging; we, you, they WENT, wir, Sie, sie gingen

The above examples show that the Plural of the Past of Irregular Verbs is formed by simply adding en to the Singular.

#### EXERCISE III.

1. It began at<sup>1</sup> six o'clock.<sup>1</sup> 2. They began too late.<sup>2</sup>  
3. He did not come. 4. Why did you not come—came you not? 5. I did it. 6. Why did you do it—why did you it?  
7. I was drinking —I drank) coffee.<sup>3</sup> 8. Were you drinking (—drank you) tea<sup>4</sup>? 9. He ate too much.<sup>5</sup> 10. Did you eat (—ate you) enough<sup>6</sup>? 11. He went home.<sup>7</sup> 12. We did not go (—we went not) with him. 13. He was speaking (—he spoke) very loud.<sup>8</sup> 14. Why did they not speak to (—spoke they not with) him?

1 um sechs Uhr; 2 spät; 3 Kaffee (m.); 4 Tee or Thee (m.); 5 viel;  
6 genug; 7 nach Hause; 8 laut.

PRON. 1 oom (oo short) sex oor (oo long); 2 shpate; 3 kahff-ay;  
4 tay; 5 feel; 6 ge-noog; 7 nahk how-ze; 8 lowt (ow as in how).

\* see explanation on page 5.

36. The PROGRESSIVE FORM (see par. 11) has to be changed into the simple form in all Tenses of all Verbs.

I am beginning—I begin      ich beginne  
he was not beginning—he began not      er begann nicht  
we have been beginning—we have begun      wir haben begonnen

#### EXERCISE IV.

1. I come, I came, I have come—I am come; 2. he goes, he went, he has gone—he is gone; 3. we eat, we ate, we have eaten; 4. he does,<sup>1</sup> he did,<sup>1</sup> he has done; 5. are you speaking—speak you? 6. were you speaking—spoke you? 7. have you been speaking—have you spoken? 8. they are not eating or they do not eat—they eat not; 9. were they not eating or did they not eat—ate they not? 10. they have not been eating—they have not eaten.

1 DO, DOES, and DID are translated, unless followed by another Verb.

#### CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Sind Sie mit<sup>1</sup> dem Zug<sup>2</sup> gekommen? 2. Er ist nach<sup>3</sup> Hause<sup>3</sup> gegangen. 3. Warum sind Sie zu<sup>4</sup> Hause<sup>4</sup> geblieben? 4. Wer hat dies getan? 5. Haben Sie mich verstanden? 6. Hat es noch<sup>5</sup> nicht<sup>5</sup> begonnen? 7. Was haben Sie gegessen? 8. Hat er nichts<sup>6</sup> getrunken? 9. Ich habe nicht mit<sup>7</sup> ihm gesprochen. 10. Wir kamen zu spät<sup>8</sup>. 11. Wann gingen Sie nach Hause? 12. Wo blieb sie so lange<sup>9</sup>? 13. Warum tat er das? 14. Verstanden Sie, was er sagte? 15. Was aß er? 16. Wir tranken gar<sup>10</sup> nichts.<sup>6</sup> 17. Er sprach kein Wort mit<sup>7</sup> mir. 18. Es begann zu regnen.<sup>11</sup> 19. Ist er nicht allein<sup>12</sup> gekommen? 20. Sie haben dies sehr gut<sup>13</sup> getan. 21. Warum ist er schon<sup>14</sup> nach Hause gegangen?

1 with or by; 2 Zug, train; 3 =home; 4 at home; 5 noch nicht, not yet; 6 not anything; 7 with—to; 8 spät, late; 9 lange, long; 10 gar, at all; 11 (to) rain, regnen; 12 allein, alone; 13 gut, good=well; 14 schon, already.

PRON. 2 tsoog; 3 shpate; 4 lahng-e; 5 gahr; 6 raig-nen;  
12 ah-line; 13 goot (oo long); 14 shohn.



## EIGHTH LESSON.

37. Most Irregular Verbs having *e* in their STEM change this *e* into *i* in the THIRD PERSON SINGULAR of the PRESENT TENSE; as,

(to) eat, essen I eat, ich esse he eats, er isst or ißt  
 " speak, sprechen I speak, ich spreche he speaks, er spricht  
 (or talk) PRON. ess-en, isst; shprek-en, spricht.

## EXERCISE I.

1. He talks too much. 2. She does not eat enough=she eats not enough. 3. How<sup>1</sup> much<sup>1</sup> does he give<sup>2</sup>=gives he? 4. She forgets<sup>2</sup> everything.<sup>2</sup> 5. Why does he not help<sup>2</sup> us=why helps he us not? 6. She does not take<sup>2</sup> too much.

<sup>1</sup> wieviel; <sup>2</sup> see list below; <sup>3</sup> =all, alles.

Some more of the IRREGULAR VERBS CHANGING STEM VOWEL *e* into *i* in the Third Person Singular of the PRESENT TENSE

1. (to) forget, vergessen; 2. (to) give, geben;  
 3. " help, helfen; 4. " take, nehmen

1 for-guess-en; 2 gay-ben; 3 helf-en; 4 nay-men.

he forgets, er vergißt; I forgot, ich vergaß; forgotten, vergessen  
 he gives, er gibt; I gave, ich gab; given, gegeben  
 he helps, er hilft; I helped, ich half; helped, geholfen  
 he takes, er nimmt; I took, ich nahm; taken, genommen

PRON. fer-gist, fer-gahs, fer-guess-en; gibt, gahb, ge-gay-ben;  
 hilft, halft, ge-holf-en; nimmt, nahm, ge-nomm-en.

## EXERCISE II.

1. Don't forget it=forget you it not. 2. He forgets everything.<sup>1</sup> 3. What did he forget=what forgot he? 4. He has not forgotten anything=he has forgotten nothing.<sup>2</sup> 5. Give it to-me. 6. I cannot give it you=I can it to-you not give. 7. What does he give you=what gives he to-you? 8. He gave me (=to-me) a book. 9. He has not given me anything=he has to-me nothing given. 10. Take it, please.<sup>3</sup> 11. Will you take them? 12. He takes it home. 13. Who took it? 14. I have not taken it. 15. Help me=help you

to-me. 16. I cannot help you=I can to-you not help. 17. He helps me (=to-me) a<sup>4</sup> great deal.<sup>4</sup> 18. We did not help them=we helped to-them not. 19. Why have you not helped us? 20. We have not got<sup>5</sup> the time.<sup>6</sup>

1 =all, alles; 2 nichts; 3 bitte (=pray); 4 =very much, sehr viel; 5 got, not to be translated; 6 Zeit (fem.).

PRON. 1 ahll-es; 2 nikts; 3 bitt-e; 4 air feel; 6 teite.

38. The following words take the common terminations, which are almost like those of *der*, *die*, *das* (see pars. 5 and 6).

	MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEM. & PLUR.
THIS } THAT }	dieser	dieses	diese (these) (those)
THAT (yonder)	jener	jenes	jene (those)
WHICH	welcher	welches	welche
EACH, EVERY	jeder	jedes	jede

PRON. dee-zer, yay-ner, velk-er, yay-der.

this man, dieser Mann these men, diese Männer  
 this woman, diese Frau those women, diese Frauen  
 that house, dieses Haus those (yonder) houses, jene Häuser

## EXERCISE III.

1. this hat; 2. which street<sup>1</sup>? 3. that (=this) house;  
 4. every soldier<sup>2</sup>; 5. this knife<sup>3</sup>; 6. which door<sup>4</sup>; 7. these children<sup>5</sup>; 8. those (=these) books<sup>6</sup>; 9. this money<sup>7</sup>;  
 10. which ladies<sup>8</sup>? 11. every house; 12. that (=yonder) man; 13. these houses<sup>9</sup>; 14. those streets.

1 Strasse or Straße\*; 2 Soldat; 3 Messer (n.); 4 Tür (f.) or Thüre;  
 5 child, Kind (n.), children, Kinder; 6 Bücher (n.); 7 Geld (n.); 8 Dame; 9 Häuser (n.).

\* see explanation on page 5.

PRON. 1 shtrah-se; 2 soll-daht; 3 mess-er; 4 teer, teer-e;  
 5 kinnt, kinn-der; 6 bee-ker; 7 guelt; 8 dah-me; 9 hoy-zer.

39. The words in par. 38 change the *er* of the MASCULINE into *en* in the ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR (see par. 8.)

I know THAT MAN. Ich kenne diesen Mann.  
 WHICH UMBRELLA have you (got)? Welchen Schirm haben Sie?

The Object is printed in small capitals in English.



## EXERCISE IV.

1. Which umbrella<sup>1</sup> did you buy? 2. He had this stick.<sup>2</sup>  
 3. Do you know that (yonder) gentleman<sup>3</sup>? 4. Read<sup>4</sup> every word.<sup>5</sup> 5. We know these people.<sup>6</sup> 6. Lend<sup>7</sup> me those books.

1 Regenschirm, usually shortened to Schirm; 2 Stock; 3 Herr (Accusative, Herrn); 4 lesen; 5 Wort (n.); 6 Leute (Plural); 7 leihen.

PRON. 1 rays-en-sheerm (ee short); 2 shtock; 3 hairr, hern; 4 lay-zen; 5 vort; 6 loy-te; 7 lye-en.

40. In the DATIVE, the words in paragraphs 5, 14, and 38, take **em** in Masculine and Neuter; **er** in the Feminine; and **en** in the Plural (see par. 31).

with this man mit diesem Mann | on every page auf jeder Seite  
 from which people von welchen Leuten

## EXERCISE V.

1. out-of<sup>1</sup> this house; 2. in which room<sup>2</sup>? 3. on that page<sup>3</sup>; 4. for which gentleman<sup>4</sup>? 5. with each hand<sup>5</sup>; 6. without that (=this) hat; 7. with which gentleman<sup>4</sup>? 8. of those (=these) books; 9. in this garden.<sup>6</sup>

1 aus; 2 Zimmer (n.); 3 Seite; 4 Herr (Accusative, Herrn); 5 Hand (f.); 6 Garten.  
 PRON. 1 owce; 2 tsimm-er; 3 zy-te; 4 hairr, hern; 5 hahnt (ahn short); 6 gahrt-en.

## CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Warum spricht er so wenig? 2. Wer hat Ihnen geholfen? 3. Niemand<sup>1</sup> half mir. 4. War es in diesem Zimmer? 5. In welchem Hause wohnt er? 6. Kennen Sie den Herrn nicht? 7. Er nahm meinen Regenschirm. 8. Ich kann dieses Wort nicht lesen. 9. Haben Sie es vergessen? 10. In welcher Straße<sup>2</sup> wohnen<sup>3</sup> Sie? 11. Wer kam aus dem Hause? 12. Was haben Sie ihm gegeben? 13. Er nahm meinen Arm.<sup>4</sup> 14. Er ist ohne seinen Hut gekommen. 15. Sind Sie nicht ohne Ihren Schirm gegangen?

1 nobody; 2 street; 3 to live, dwell; 4 arm.  
 PRON. 1 nee-mahnt; 2 shtrah-se; 3 voh-nen; 4 ahrm (ah short).

## NINTH LESSON.

41. There are a few Verbs that take the terminations of the Regular Verbs, but change their Stem Vowel **e** in the PAST TENSE and PAST PARTICIPLE into **a**. The two most important are:

INFINITIVE.	PAST TENSE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
1. (to) know, kennen	I KNEW, ich kannte	known, gekannt
2. „ send, senden	I SENT, ich sandte	sent, gesandt

(Notice the **d** before **t** in sandte and gesandt).

LESS USUAL: 3. (to) burn, (to) be alight, brennen; 4. (to) run, rennen;  
 5. (to) name, (to) call, nennen; 6. (to) turn, wenden.

Wenden changes like senden, but the regular forms wendete and gewendet are generally employed.

PRON. 1 kenn-en, kahnn-te, ge-kahnt; 2 sen-den, sahnd-te, ge-sahnt; 3 brenn-en; 4 renn-en; 5 nenn-en; 6 ven-den.

## EXERCISE I.

1. Do you know him? 2. We knew him formerly.<sup>1</sup>  
 3. I have never<sup>2</sup> known him. 4. Will you send it? 5. I sent it yesterday.<sup>3</sup> 6. Have you already<sup>4</sup> sent it? 7. Is the fire alight=burns the fire<sup>5</sup>? 8. It was burning well<sup>6</sup> an<sup>7</sup> hour ago.<sup>7</sup>

1 früher; 2 nie; 3 gestern; 4 schon; 5 Feuer (n.); 6=good, gut;  
 7=before an hour, vor einer Stunde.

PRON. 1 free-er (pronounce EE with rounded lips); 2 nee; 3 guess-tern; 4 shohn; 5 foy-er; 6 goot; 7 for i-ner shtoond-e.

42. Besides the Verbs in the preceding paragraph, there are only the following three that take the endings of the Regular Verbs, besides changing the VOWEL.

INFINITIVE.	PAST TENSE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
1. (to) bring, bringen	brought, brachte	brought, gebracht
2. „ think, denken	thought, dachte	thought, gedacht
3. „ know, wissen	knew, wußte	known, gewußt

PRON. 1 bring-en, brahk-te, ge-brahkt; 2 denk-en, dahk-te, ge-dahkt; 3 viss-en, vooss-te (oo as in 'foot'), ge-voosst.



The PRESENT TENSE of these Verbs is quite regular, except that of **wissen**, which is in the Singular:

I know, **ich weiß**; he knows, **er weiß**; she knows, **sie weiß**.

The Plural is quite regular:

we know, **wir wissen**; you know, **Sie wissen**; they know, **sie wissen**

PRON. *ik* vice, etc.; *veer* viss-en, etc.

To KNOW is generally translated by **wissen**, unless it means to be acquainted with a person or a thing, when **kennen** is used.

### EXERCISE II.

1. Bring me (=to-me) something to eat. 2. Did he bring the coffee? 3. He has not brought anything yet—he has yet<sup>1</sup> nothing brought. 4. What do you think? 5. He thinks too much. 6. What were you thinking of<sup>2</sup>—at what thought you? 7. I was thinking of<sup>2</sup> nothing. 8. Have you thought of-it<sup>3</sup>? 9. Do you know it? 10. I know it. 11. Does he not know it—knows he it not? 12. I knew it. 13. Did you know it—knew you it? 14. I have known it. 15. Have you not known that?

1 *noch*; 2=*at, an*; 3 of it=*thereat, daran*. 1 *nok*; 2 *ahnn*; 3 *dah-rahnn*.

43. The DATIVE (see par. 29) must be used for ME, HIM, HER, US, YOU, THEM, when the meaning is TO ME, TO HIM, etc.

This is easily seen by the sense.

Send ME the answer.

Lend HIM a book.

Give THEM the money.

I will show it YOU.

Senden Sie **mir** die Antwort.

Leihen Sie **ihm** ein Buch.

Geben Sie **ihnen** das Geld.

Ich will es **Ihnen** zeigen.

The words in CAPITALS are the Indirect Object or Dative.

Senden Sie **mich**, Zeigen Sie **ihn**, etc., would mean 'send me,' 'show him' TO some one.

### EXERCISE III.

1. I brought you the answer.<sup>1</sup> 2. Will you lend<sup>2</sup> me your pencil<sup>3</sup>? 3. Can you give her the money? 4. Show him your bill.<sup>4</sup> 5. Give me this newspaper.<sup>5</sup> 6. Lend him your dictionary.<sup>6</sup> 7. What has he brought you? 8. Has

he sold them the house? 9. She has not shown me the pictures.<sup>7</sup> 10. He has fetched you a paper.<sup>8</sup> 11. We have explained<sup>9</sup> the case<sup>9</sup> to-him. 12. I have bought you<sup>10</sup> something.

1 Antwort (f.); 2 leihen; 3 Bleistift; 4 Rechnung (f.); 5 Zeitung (f.); 6 Wörterbuch (n.); 7 Bild (n.), Plural: Bilder; 8 erklären; 9 Fall; 10 =to-you.

PRON.: 1 *ahnt-vort*; 2 *ly-en*; 3 *bly-shtift*; 4 *rek-noong*; 5 *tsy-toong*; 6 *vert-er-book*; 7 *billt, bill-der*; 8 *er-klare-en*; 9 *fahll*.

44. The INFINITIVE with **zu** before it is placed at the end of the sentence in German, in compound sentences like the following:

We asked her to write THEM A LETTER.	Wir baten sie, <b>ihnen</b> einen Brief zu schreiben.
He hoped to meet YOU HERE.	Er hoffte, Sie <b>hier</b> zu treffen.

The words in CAPITALS, which follow the Infinitive in English, precede it in German.

### EXERCISE IV.

1. He brought it, in-order<sup>1</sup> to show<sup>2</sup> it to me. 2. They asked<sup>3</sup> me to fetch a doctor. 3. We hoped<sup>4</sup> to do it to-morrow.<sup>5</sup> 4. He hoped to meet<sup>6</sup> you there.<sup>7</sup> 5. We asked<sup>3</sup> them to lend<sup>8</sup> it to us. 6. They forgot to call on (=visit) us.

1 *um*; 2 *zeigen*; 3 *ask=request*, bitten, bat, gebeten; 4 *hoffen*; 5 *morgen*; 6 *treffen* (irregular); 7 *dort*; 8 *leihen* (irregular).

PRON. 1 *oom* (oo short); 2 *tsy-gen*; 3 *bitt-en, baht, ge-bay-ten*; 4 *hoff-en*; 5 *morg-en*; 6 *treff-en*; 7 *dort*; 8 *ly-en*.

45. IT coming after a PREPOSITION in English is not translated by **es**, but by **da**, and the Preposition is affixed to **da**.

1. TO IT, **dazu**; 2. OF IT, **davon**; 3. FOR IT, **dafür**; 4. IN IT, **darin**; 5. ON IT, **darauf**; 6. WITH IT, **damit**.

Notice that R is inserted before a Preposition beginning with a Vowel.

PRONUNCIATION: 1 *dah-tsoo*; 2 *dah-fohn*; 3 *dah-feer*; 4 *dah-rin*; 5 *dah-rowf*; 6 *dah-mit*.

What was IN IT (=therein)?  
What did you say TO IT?

Was war **darin**?  
Was sagten Sie **dazu**?



## EXERCISE V.

1. I know nothing of it. 2. What did he give (=gave<sup>1</sup> he) for it? 3. What are you doing with it? 4. I stepped<sup>2</sup> on it. 5. It was not in it. 6. What does he say to it? 7. I thought of it.<sup>3</sup> 8. Have you thought of it?<sup>3</sup> 9. We laughed<sup>4</sup> about<sup>5</sup> it. 10. Who<sup>6</sup> thought of it?<sup>3</sup> 11. Give me a<sup>7</sup> little<sup>7</sup> of it. 12. He came with it.

1 gab; *Past of* geben, to give; 2 trat, *Past of* treten, to step; 3 think of=*at*, denken *an*; 4 lachen; 5 über; 6 wer; 7 ein wenig.

PRON. 1 gabb; 2 tragt; 3 denk-en ahnn; 4 lahk-en; 5 EEb-er (pronounce EE with rounded lips); 6 vare; 7 ine vay-nik or vay-neeg.

## 46. COMPOUND TENSES with gewesen (been) are always formed with sein.

I have been ich bin gewesen he has not been er ist nicht gewesen  
we have been wir sind gewesen I had been ich war gewesen  
Who has been here? Wer ist hier gewesen?

## EXERCISE VI.

1. I have been here.<sup>1</sup> 2. Where<sup>2</sup> has he been? 3. Have you not been there?<sup>3</sup> 4. Who has been there? 5. They have been at<sup>4</sup> home.<sup>4</sup> 6. We have not been out.<sup>5</sup>

1 hier; 2 wo; 3 dort; 4 zu Hause; 5 aus.

## CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Wissen Sie, wer dieser Herr ist? 2. Nein, ich kenne ihn nicht. 3. Was haben Sie ihm gesandt? 4. Er hat es nicht gebracht. 5. Ist er noch nicht gekommen? 6. Er brachte mir einen Brief von ihm. 7. Wieviel gaben Sie dafür? 8. Sandte er einen Brief damit? 9. Er vergift es immer. 10. Wer half Ihnen damit? 11. Was fanden<sup>1</sup> Sie darin? 12. Ich weiß nicht, was zu tun. 13. Dachten Sie daran? 14. Wir haben davon gesprochen. 15. Haben Sie etwas vergessen? 16. Er hilft Ihnen, wenn<sup>2</sup> er kann. 17. Es<sup>3</sup> brannte<sup>3</sup> gestern in der Stadt.<sup>4</sup> 18. Ich habe dies nicht gewußt.

1 fanden; *Past of* finden, to find; 2 if; 3 it burned=there was a fire; 4 Stadt (f.), town. PRON. 1 fahn-den, finn-den; 2 venn; 4 shtahht.

## TENTH LESSON.

47. Example of the IRREGULAR VERBS having i in the STEM that change this i in the PAST into a, and in the PAST PARTICIPLE into u:

INFINITIVE.	PAST TENSE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
(to) find, finden	found, fand	found, gefunden
PRON. finn-den, fahnt, ge-foonn-den.		

There are a great many Verbs of this class, but few are of importance; some of the most used are:

drink, trinken; sing, singen; sink, sinken;  
compel, zwingen; tie, bind, binden; disappear, verschwinden

## EXERCISE I.

1. he finds; 2. did you find? 3. have you found? 4. he is drinking; 5. they were drinking; 6. have they drunk? 7. is she singing? 8. we are binding; 9. it disappeared; 10. he has compelled me; 11. have you tied it? 12. he has disappeared. 13. Did he find the way?<sup>1</sup> 14. I have not found it. 15. Did you drink your coffee?<sup>2</sup> 16. It was well<sup>3</sup> tied. 17. The ship<sup>4</sup> has (=is) sunk. 18. Has she already<sup>5</sup> sung?

1 Weg; 2 Kaffee (m.); 3=good; 4 Schiff (n.); 5 schon.

PRONUNCIATION: 1 vaig; 2 kah-fay; 4 shiff; 5 shohn.

48. Example of the IRREGULAR VERBS having i in the STEM, that change this i in the PAST into a, but in the PAST PARTICIPLE into o:

INFINITIVE.	PAST TENSE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
(to) win, gewinnen	won, gewann	won, gewonnen
PRON. ge-vinn-en, ge-vahnn, ge-vonn-en.		

This class is not numerous; the principal are: begin, beginnen; swim, schwimmen; I have swum, ich bin (or habe) geschwommen

## EXERCISE II.

1. she is winning; 2. did you win? 3. they have won; 4. it begins; 5. we began; 6. we have not begun. 7. Can you swim? 8. They were swimming very well. 9. It has not begun. 10. The performance<sup>1</sup> begins at<sup>2</sup> eight o'clock.<sup>3</sup>



11. Were you winning yesterday evening<sup>3</sup>? 12. They do not want to (=they will not) swim any more.<sup>4</sup>

1 Vorstellung (f.); 2 um acht Uhr; 3 Abend; 4 not any more, or no more, nicht mehr.

PRON. 1 fore-shtell-oong; 2 oomm ahkt oohr; 3 ah-bent; 4 niht mare.

49. WHAT, followed by a Noun, is translated was für ein?  
(was für ein generally means WHAT KIND OF)

MASC. (& NEUTER).

FEMININE.

what man? was für ein Mann? | what woman? was für eine Frau?

In the Plural, and before names of materials (like meat, cheese, water, etc.), only was für is used.

PLURAL.

WITH MATERIALS.

what children? was für Kinder? | what bread? was für Brod?

ACCUSATIVE.

DATIVE.

WHAT MAN are you looking for?  
Was für einen Mann suchen  
Sie?

WITH WHAT HAT did he come?  
Mit was für einem Hut kam  
er?

### EXERCISE III.

1. what house? 2. what books? 3. what lady<sup>1</sup>? 4. what man? 5. what letters? 6. what newspaper? 7. What carriage<sup>2</sup> have you? 8. What piece<sup>3</sup> have you heard<sup>4</sup>? 9. What cigars were they smoking? 10. What kind of a hat has she bought? 11. What kind of a knife have you?

1 Dame; 2 Wagen; 3 Stück (n.); 4 hören.

PRONUNCIATION: 1 dah-mə; 2 vah-gen; 3 shtück; 4 her-en.

50. Other important AUXILIARY VERBS (see also paragraph 24)  
are SHALL, MAY, LIKE TO.

I ich, HE er, SHE sie		WE wir, YOU Sie, THEY sie	
SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
SHALL	soll	SHALL	sollen
OR ARE TO		OR ARE TO	
MAY	darf	MAY	dürfen
OR BE ALLOWED TO		OR BE ALLOWED TO	
LIKE TO	mag	LIKE TO	mögen
OR LIKE		OR LIKE	

PRON. soll, soll-en; darf, darf-en; mag, mag-en.

### EXERCISE IV.

1. may I? 2. shall we not? 3. I do not like to; 4. may you not? 5. shall he? 6. do you like to? 7. Am I to (=shall I) pay<sup>1</sup>? 8. Is he allowed to (=may he) smoke? 9. She does not like to ask them—she likes them not ask. 10. Shall I open<sup>2</sup> the window<sup>3</sup>? 11. I do not like to see<sup>4</sup> it—I like it not see. 12. Am I to (=shall I) do it? 13. You may not read it. 14. Do you like to hear it? 15. They are not to ask you so<sup>5</sup> much.

1 zahlen, bezahlen; 2 öffnen, aufmachen; 3 Fenster (n.); 4 sehen; 5 so.  
PRON. 1 be-tsahl-en; 2 erff-nen, owf-mahk-en; 3 fenst-er; 4 zay-en; 5 zo.

### CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Habe Sie den Weg gefunden? 2. Was für einen Hut hat sie getragen<sup>1</sup>? 3. Darf ich Ihnen die Bilder zeigen? 4. Wir mögen jetzt<sup>2</sup> keine Bilder sehen. 5. Was für einen Wagen haben Sie gekauft? 6. Was für Wein trank er? 7. Wieviel gewonnen Sie gestern Abend? 8. Ich habe nichts gewonnen. 9. Wer fand Ihren Schlüssel? 10. Was hat er damit getan? 11. Er vergaß, um<sup>3</sup> elf Uhr nach Hause zu gehen. 12. Wir kamen, um<sup>4</sup> mit Ihnen zu sprechen. 13. Warum haben Sie gar<sup>5</sup> nichts getrunken? 14. Ich trinke nie<sup>6</sup> sehr viel. 15. Er versteht mich nicht. 16. Er hat Sie ganz gut verstanden. 17. Er blieb nur ein<sup>7</sup> paar<sup>7</sup> Minuten.<sup>8</sup> 18. Warum ist er nicht länger geblieben? 19. Er muß um zehn Uhr zu Hause sein. 20. Ist dieses Paket<sup>9</sup> für Sie? Was ist darin? 21. Soll ich Ihnen etwas erzählen<sup>10</sup>? 22. Ich darf nicht länger bleiben. 23. Wissen Sie, wo er wohnt? 24. Wir sollen nicht hier warten.<sup>11</sup> 25. Kennen Sie dieses Buch?

1 worn, getragen, Past Participle of tragen, to wear or carry; 2 now, jetzt; 3 at, um; 4 in-order to, um zu; 5 at all, gar; 6 never, nie; 7 a pair, ein paar—a few; 8 minute, Minute; 9 parcel, Paket (n.); 10 narrate, tell, erzählen; 11 wait, warten.

1 ge-trahg-en; 2 yett-t; 3 oomm; 4 oomm tsoo; 5 gahr; 6 nee; 7 ine-pahr; 8 me-noo-te; 9 pah-kayt; 10 erts-ail-en; 11 vahrt-en.



## ELEVENTH LESSON.

51. The AUXILIARY VERBS form their IMPERFECT TENSE (generally called in English the PAST) regularly :

They change the **en** of the Infinitive into **te** in the Singular, and **ten** in the Plural.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. können { can,<br>to be able to              | 2. müssen { must, to have to,<br>to be obliged to |
| 3. wollen { will, want to,<br>to be willing to | 4. dürfen { may,<br>to be allowed to              |
| 5. mögen, to like to, like                     | 6. sollen, shall, ought to                        |

I	ich	HE	er	SHE	sie	WE	wir	YOU	Sie	THEY	sie
could, was able to					konnte	could, were able to					konnten
was obliged to, had to, } was compelled to					mußte	were obliged to, } had to, were forced to					mußten
wanted to, was willing to					wollte	wanted to, werewilling to					wollten
should, ought to, was to					sollte	should, ought to, were to					sollten
was allowed to					durfte	were allowed to					durften
liked to, liked					mochte*	liked to, liked					mochten

\* CH is used instead of G.

Notice that the **ö** and **ü** of the PRESENT become **o** and **u** in the PAST.

## EXERCISE I.

1. he could not ; 2. they had to ; 3. I wanted to ; 4. we were not allowed to ; 5. she liked to ; 6. they ought not to ; 7. Were you able to (=could you) understand it ? 8. I was obliged to go home. 9. She did not want to stop any longer. 10. Was he allowed to see it ? 11. I did not like to buy it. 12. I ought not to eat it. 13. I was not able to (=I could not) do it. 14. Were you obliged to pay for it ? 15. Did you want to come with us ? 16. I was allowed to speak to (=with) him. 17. We did not like to send it. 18. Should I shut the door ? 19. I could not come yesterday. 20. They did not want to call on us—they wanted us not visit

1 zumachen.

PRON. 1 tsOO-mahk-en.

52. The AUXILIARY VERBS form their COMPOUND TENSES with the INFINITIVE instead of the PAST PARTICIPLE.

I have BEEN ABLE to come.	Ich habe kommen können.
Has he BEEN ALLOWED to write ?	Hat er schreiben dürfen ?
We have BEEN WILLING to pay.	Wir haben zahlen wollen.

This form is also put at the end of the sentence.

## EXERCISE II.

1. Has he been able to do it ? 2. I have not been allowed to read. 3. Have you been obliged to stay ? 4. She has been willing to pay for it. 5. We have been able to see him. 6. They have not been obliged to go.

53. ADJECTIVES do not change at all in German if they follow the NOUN or PRONOUN, as :

The lady is short.	Die Dame ist klein.
The gentlemen are not short.	Die Herren sind nicht klein.

## EXERCISE III.

1. He is very tall.<sup>1</sup> 2. She is not very tall. 3. Are they tall ? 4. The bread<sup>2</sup> is bad.<sup>3</sup> 5. Was the pen<sup>4</sup> bad ? 6. The water<sup>5</sup> was not good.<sup>6</sup> 7. Are these books<sup>7</sup> good ? 8. The house is very small.<sup>8</sup> 9. The windows<sup>9</sup> are too small. 10. The hotel<sup>10</sup> is quite<sup>11</sup> new.<sup>12</sup> 11. These books are quite new.

1 groß ; 2 Brot (n.) ; 3 schlecht ; 4 Feder (f.) ; 5 Wasser (n.) ; 6 gut ; 7 Bücher ; 8 klein ; 9 Fenster (n.) ; 10 Hotel (n.) ; 11 ganz ; 12 neu.

PRON. 1 grohss ; 2 broht ; 3 shlekt ; 4 fay-der ; 5 vahss-er ; 6 goot (oo long) ; 7 beek-er ; 8 kline ; 9 fenn-ster ; 10 ho-tell ; 11 gahnts ; 12 noy.

54. The COMPARATIVE of Adjectives is always formed by adding **er** to the ordinary form (called the Positive) ; as,

small or short, klein ;	smaller or shorter, kleiner ;
beautiful, schön ;	more beautiful, schöner.

(Notice that **er** is added instead of using the word MORE.)

He is shorter THAN I (am).	Er ist kleiner als ich.
I am AS tall AS you.	Ich bin so groß wie Sie.
We are not so rich AS they.	Wir sind nicht so reich wie sie.



1. THAN, als; 2. BETTER, besser; 3. AS...AS, SO...wie;  
4. NOT SO...AS, nicht SO...wie. 1 abiss; 2 bess-er; 3 so...wie.

Most Adjectives change a, o, u into ä, ö, ü in the Comparative.

1 tall, groß; taller, größer; 2 poor, arm; poorer, ärmer; 3 old, alt;  
older, älter. PRON. 1 grohss, grer-er; 2 ahrm, airm-er; 3 alht, elt-er.

#### EXERCISE IV.

1. This is better than that. 2. Is he older than you?  
3. I am as poor as he. 4. This is good, but that is better.  
5. Are you younger<sup>2</sup> than he? 6. I am not so old as you.  
7. No, you are older. 8. I am not taller than my brother.  
9. You are shorter than your friend.<sup>3</sup>

1 aber; 2 jung, young; 3 Freund. PRON. 1 ah-ber; 2 young; 3 freynt.

#### CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Ich konnte ihm nicht schreiben. 2. Er durfte ihn nicht einladen.<sup>1</sup> 3. Wollten Sie nach Hause gehen? 4. Er mochte nicht allein kommen. 5. Sie sollten früher<sup>2</sup> aufstehen.<sup>3</sup> 6. Wir mußten ihn begleiten.<sup>4</sup> 7. Sie wollte es nicht glauben.<sup>5</sup> 8. Wir konnten es sehr gut sehen. 9. Konnten Sie nicht länger warten? 10. Möchten Sie nicht mit ihnen kommen? 11. Ich sollte ihnen einen Brief schreiben. 12. Mußten Sie nicht dafür bezahlen? 13. Ist er kleiner als Sie? 14. Er ist so groß wie ich. 15. Wir waren ganz zufrieden<sup>6</sup> damit. 16. Was denken Sie davon? 17. Haben Sie ihn nicht sprechen können? 18. Ich habe ihn fragen wollen. 19. Hat er es nicht nur dürfen? 20. Er hat es nicht sagen mögen. 21. Warum wollten Sie nicht mit uns kommen? 22. Hat er dafür zahlen müssen? 23. Er mochte ihn nicht darum<sup>8</sup> bitten.<sup>9</sup>

1 einladen, (to) invite; 2 früher, earlier; 3 aufstehen, (to) get up;  
4 begleiten, (to) accompany; 5 glauben, (to) believe; 6 zufrieden, satisfied; 7 speak=interview; 8=for it; 9 (to) beg=ask.

PRON. 1 ine-lah-den; 2 free-er; 3 owf-shtay-en; 4 be-gly ten;  
5 glow-ben (ow as in 'how'); 6 usoo-free-den; 9 bitt-en.

#### TWELFTH LESSON.

55. Example of the IRREGULAR VERBS that change the ei of the Stem into ie: as, (Pronunciation of ei = i, of ie = e)

(to) write, schreiben Twrote, ich schrieb, witten, geschrieben.  
PRONUNCIATION: Shry-ben, shreeb, ge-shree-ben

Some of the most important are: 1. (to) copy, abschreiben:

2. (to) lend, leihen; 3. (to) pardon, verzeihen; 4. (to) seem, scheinen;  
5. (to) shout or scream, schreien; 6. to be silent, schweigen.

PRON. 2 ly-en; 3 fer-tsy-en; 4 shy-nen; 5 shry-en; 6 shvy-gen.

#### EXERCISE I.

1. he is writing—he writes; 2. were you writing=wrote you? 3. have you been writing—have you written? 4. does she not write=writes she not? 5. I did not write—I wrote not; 6. write! don't write! 7. I wrote to<sup>1</sup> him. 8. Have you not written to them? 9. Why do you not write to us? 10. Don't write to them again.<sup>2</sup> 11. Pardon me (=to-me). 12. I cannot pardon you that—I can to-you that not pardon. 13. Did he not pardon him (=to-him)? 14. No, he has not pardoned them (to-them). 15. Lend me a shilling.<sup>3</sup> 16. He lent me his umbrella. 17. What have you lent him? 18. Will you copy it? 19. She cannot be silent.<sup>4</sup> 20. It seems so.<sup>4</sup>

1 TO is to be translated simply by the DATIVE, unless it is specially pointed out that TO is to be translated separately; 2 wieder; 3 Schilling (m.); 4 so.

PRON. 2 veed-er; 3 shill-ing; 4 zo.

56. THEM, referring to THINGS, is also translated by da, followed by the PREPOSITION in German (see par. 45).

IN THEM, darin; FOR THEM, dafür; ON THEM, darauf;  
UNDER THEM, darunter.

What was in the boxes?

There was nothing in them.

the box, die Schachtel, shahk-tel (ah short)

Was war in den Schachteln?

Es war nichts darin.

ohne (without) always comes BEFORE es and sie, and therefore these words are not changed into da: as,

I came WITHOUT IT.

He went WITHOUT THEM.

Ich kam ohne es.

Er ging ohne sie.



57. The FUTURE is formed as in English with the INFINITIVE and an AUXILIARY, thus :

I SHALL ask	ich werde fragen	we SHALL ask	wir werden fragen
he WILL ask	er wird fragen	you WILL ask	Sie werden fragen
she WILL ask	sie wird fragen	they WILL ask	sie werden fragen

PRON. *vair-de*, *veert* (ee short, some pronounce 'veerd'), *vair-den*.

I shall ask him.	Ich werde ihn fragen.
He will not do it.	Er wird es nicht tun.

The Infinitive as usual is put at the end of the sentence.

### EXERCISE II.

Translate SHALL and WILL by the Future in this Exercise.

1. I shall do it. 2. He will not be there. 3. When<sup>1</sup> will you be here? 4. I shall be here in an hour.<sup>2</sup> 5. We shall not go alone. 6. He will not do it. 7. Will you not come with us? 8. They will not understand it. 9. I shall send it to-you to-morrow.<sup>3</sup> 10. She will not be satisfied<sup>4</sup> with it. 11. Whom<sup>5</sup> will you ask? 12. I shall ask a policeman.<sup>6</sup>

1 wann; 2 Stunde; 3 morgen; 4 zufrieden; 5 wen; 6 Schutzmann, literally: protection-man. PRON. 1 *vahnn*; 2 *shtoonn-de* (oo short); 3 *morg-en*; 4 *tsoo-free-den*; 5 *vain*; 6 *shoots-mahnn* (oo short).

58. The ENGLISH POSSESSIVE, when being translated into German, must be changed thus :

my FRIEND's name	into	the name of my friend
those BOY's boots	"	the boots of those boys

The POSSESSIVE in English is followed by an apostrophe and an s (s) in the SINGULAR, and by an apostrophe only (') in the PLURAL.

POSSESSIVE	CHANGED INTO :
his sister's husband	= the husband of his sister
your uncle's house	= the house of your uncle
the ladies' boxes	= the boxes of the ladies
our doctor's carriage	= the carriage of our doctor

The above examples show that when translating into German, the last word in the English Possessive must commence the inverted sentence, preceded by THE, and followed by OF.

OF between two Nouns is translated by the GENITIVE (see next paragraph)

59. In the GENITIVE, the terminations of all declinable words are *es* in MASCULINE and NEUTER; *er* in FEMININE and PLURAL.

	MASC. & NEUT.	FEM. & PL.		MASC. & NEUT.	FEM. & PL.
of the	des	der	of my	meines	meiner
of this	dieses	dieser	of our	unseres	unserer

MASCULINE and NEUTER NOUNS add *s* or *es* in the GENITIVE SINGULAR.

of the brother	des Bruders	of which house	welches Hauses
of your sister	Ihrer Schwester	of these gardens	dieser Gärten

### EXERCISE III.

1. the cover<sup>1</sup> of the book; 2. my wife's<sup>2</sup> ring<sup>3</sup>; 3. an officer's<sup>4</sup> servant<sup>5</sup>; 4. the key of our room; 5. those workmen's<sup>6</sup> dwellings<sup>7</sup>; 6. my uncle's garden. 7. Have you seen<sup>8</sup> your brother's house? 8. Has she lost<sup>9</sup> the key of her trunk<sup>10</sup>? 9. Where is the lady's address<sup>11</sup>? 10. Are those (=that) the windows of your residence<sup>7</sup>? 11. What<sup>12</sup> is the color<sup>13</sup> of your umbrella? 12. Who is this?

1 Umschlag, Deckel, Decke, or Einband; 2 Frau; 3 Ring; 4 Offizier; 5 Diener, *man-servant*; 6 Arbeiter; 7 Wohnung (f.); 8 gesehen; 9 verloren; 10 Koffer; 11 Adresse; 12 was; 13 Farbe.

PRON. 1 *oomm-shlahg*, *deck-el*, *deck-e*, *ine-bahnd*; 2 *frow*; 3 *ring*; 4 *off-e-tseer*; 5 *deen-er*; 6 *ar-by-ter*; 7 *vohn-oong*; 8 *ge-say-en*; 9 *fer-lor-en*; 10 *koff-er*; 11 *ah-dress-e*; 12 *vahss*; 13 *fahr-be*.

### CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Ich werde einen Brief schreiben. 2. Wir schrieben Ihnen gestern. 3. Ich lieb ihm meine Zeitung. 4. Was hat er Ihnen geschrieben? 5. Haben Sie ihm etwas geliehen? 6. Er wird bald<sup>1</sup> hier sein. 7. Was ist die Farbe<sup>2</sup> des Tuches<sup>3</sup>? 8. Wo<sup>4</sup> ist der Schlüssel unseres Zimmers? 9. Hier ist die Adresse meiner Schwester. 10. Er lieb mir das Geld. 11. Ich werde es abschreiben. 12. Er wird Sie nicht verstehen. 13. Wird sie nicht dort sein? 14. Werden Sie mit uns kommen?

1 bald, soon; 2 Farbe, color; 3 Tuch (neut.), cloth.

PRONUNCIATION: 1 *bahlt* (ae short); 2 *fahr-be* (ah short); 3 *took*.



64. THIS and THAT are always translated by **dies** or **das** if followed by a part of 'to be' (is, was, will be) and a NOUN or a PRONOUN.

No matter whether the Noun or Pronoun is Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter.

THIS is my sister.	Dies ist meine Schwester.
Was THAT your friend?	War das Ihr Freund?
THAT is not she (her).	Das ist sie nicht.

65. IT and WHICH follow the same rule, and are always translated by **es** and **welches**.

Is IT not your aunt?	Ist es nicht Ihre Tante?
WHICH was the lady?	Welches war die Dame?

#### EXERCISE IV.

1. Is this your cousin<sup>1</sup> (f.)? 2. It was my brother.<sup>2</sup> 3. Which is his mother<sup>3</sup>? 4. That is our bank.<sup>4</sup> 5. Which is your place<sup>5</sup>? 6. That was my uncle.<sup>6</sup> 7. Is that not your aunt?<sup>7</sup> 8. Which was his sister<sup>8</sup>? 9. It was not my friend.<sup>9</sup> 10. Is this the page<sup>10</sup>? 11. It was not her cousin<sup>11</sup> (m.). 12. That was not her mother. 13. Is not this your bank? 14. Who was that? 15. Isn't that she (her)—is she that not?

1 Cousine; 2 Bruder; 3 Mutter; 4 Bank (f.); 5 Platz; 6 Onkel; 7 Tante; 8 Schwester; 9 Freund; 10 Seite; 11 Vetter.

PRON. 1 koo-zee-ne; 2 broo-der; 3 moott-er (oo short); 4 bahnk; 5 plahts; 6 onk-el; 7 tahnn-te (ahnn short), 8 shvess-ter; 9 froynt; 10 zy-te; 11 fett-er.

66. THESE, THOSE, THEY and WHICH, connected with a NOUN or PRONOUN in the Plural by 'to be,' are always translated by the Singular **dies**, **das**, **es**, **welches**.

The Plural forms of 'to be' are: are, were, will be.

Are THESE your keys?	Sind dies Ihre Schlüssel?
THOSE were my friends.	Das waren meine Freunde.
Are THEY Frenchmen?	Sind es Franzosen?
WHICH are they?	Welches sind sie?

#### EXERCISE V.

1. These are my papers.<sup>1</sup> 2. Are those his sisters? 3. Which are her children? 4. They are my parcels.<sup>2</sup> 5. Are these not your things<sup>3</sup>? 6. Are they not my letters? 7.

Those were not our places.<sup>4</sup> 8. Which were your friends? 9. Which are your boots<sup>5</sup>? 10. Are they not his things?

1 Papler (n.); 2 Paket (n.); 3 Sache; 4 Platz; 5 Stiefel.  
REGULAR PLURALS: Papiere; Pakete; Sachen; Plätze; 5 Stiefel.  
PRON. 1 pah-peer; 2 pah-kayt; 3 sah-k-e; 4 plahts; 5 shtee-fel.

#### CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Dies sind gute Federn.<sup>1</sup> 2. Es waren alte Leute.<sup>2</sup> 3. Haben Sie die Briefe verglichen<sup>3</sup>? 4. Wer hat die Seite zerrissen? 5. Hat der Hund<sup>4</sup> ihn gebissen? 6. Sie stritten den<sup>5</sup> ganzen Tag.<sup>6</sup> 7. Ich zerriß den Scheck.<sup>7</sup> 8. Wer verglich die Unterschrift<sup>8</sup>? 9. Er piff seinem<sup>9</sup> Hund. 10. Sind dies Ihre Papiere? 11. Welches war seine Frau<sup>10</sup>? 12. Waren das nicht seine Brüder? 13. Es sind sehr alte Leute.<sup>3</sup> 14. Es werden die Kinder sein. 15. Waren das nicht Ihre Bücher? 16. Was wollen Sie damit tun? 17. Was bezahlten Sie dafür? 18. Ich weiß es nicht mehr. 19. Wußten Sie etwas davon? 20. Ich habe dies noch nicht gewußt.

1 pen, Feder (f.); 2 Leute, people; 3 see par. 60; 4 page, Seite; 5 dog, Hund; 6 the whole day (the Accusative of der ganze Tag is used, because DEFINITE TIME is indicated); 7 cheque, Scheck; 8 signature, Unterschrift (f.); 9 to-his, seinem; 10 wife, Frau.

PRON. 1 fay-der; 2 loy-te; 4 zy-te; 5 hoont (oo short); 7 sheck; 8 oont-er-shrift; 9 sy-nem; 10 frow (ow as in 'how').

#### EASY COLLOQUIAL SENTENCES.

(For new words, see above, and on opposite page.)

1. Is this your pen? 2. It is not his cheque. 3. That was not my signature. 4. Those were my papers. 5. Are these not the things? 6. It was not his cousin (f.) 7. That is my place, is it not (*nicht wahr*)? 8. Wasn't that (=was that not) his sister? 9. No, it was his aunt. 10. Are those not your parcels? 11. They were not our friends. 12. That is my wife. 13. Isn't that (=is that not) your dog? 14. Are they not your papers? 15. Yes, they are my papers.



## FOURTEENTH LESSON.

67. SEPARABLE VERBS are Verbs commencing with another word (Preposition or Adverb). The stress is always on the first word. Examples:

- |                 |              |                    |              |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. (to) arrive  | ankommen     | 4. (to) go out     | ausgehen     |
| 2. " call for   | abholen      | 5. " give back     | zurückgeben  |
| 3. " come again | wiederkommen | 6. " lock in or up | einschließen |
- PRON. 1 ahh-komm-en; 2 ahp-hohl-en (ahp short); 3 vee-der-komm-en; 4 owss-gay-en (ow as in how); 5 too-rick-gay-ben (l with rounded lips); 6 ine-shlee-sen.

## EXAMPLE OF A SEPARABLE VERB.

I go out	ich gehe aus	we go out	wir gehen aus
he goes out	er geht aus	you go out	Sie gehen aus
she goes out	sie geht aus	they go out	sie gehen aus
IMPERFECT: I, he, she WENT OUT	ich, er, sie ging aus		
we, you, they WENT OUT	wir, Sie, sie gingen aus		
PAST PARTICIPLE.		IMPERATIVE.	
gone out	ausGEgangen	go out!	gehen Sie aus!

The above examples show that the first word is put at the end in the PRESENT, the IMPERFECT, and the IMPERATIVE.

In the PAST PARTICIPLE, the ge is put between the first word and the Verb; this is also done with ZU (to) in the INFINITIVE.

We have to call for him. | Wir haben ihn abzuholen.  
Don't forget to lock it up. | Vergessen Sie nicht es einzuschließen.

## EXERCISE I.

1. he arrives; 2. I arrived; 3. we have (=are) arrived;  
4. I give back; 5. he gave back; 6. he has given back;  
7. we locked in; 8. do you lock in=lock you in? 9. I have locked in; 10. he is coming (=he comes) again; 11. did you come (=came you) again? 12. he has come again—he is again come.

68. The separable word is put at the end of the sentence.  
Give it back. | Geben Sie es zurück.  
Don't call for me. | Holen Sie mich nicht ab.  
He comes again to-morrow. | Er kommt morgen wieder.

## EXERCISE II.

1. I arrive at<sup>1</sup> six o'clock.<sup>2</sup> 2. He goes out every<sup>3</sup> day.<sup>3</sup>  
3. We always<sup>4</sup> call for them—we fetch them always off. 4.  
He has given me back the money. 5. Come back soon.<sup>5</sup> 6.  
Where do you lock it up?—where lock you it up? 7. When  
will (Future) he arrive? 8. I shall not go out to-day—I  
shall to-day not out-go. 9. Will you call for me? 10. Lock  
up the money. 11. He came back yesterday. 12. Did he  
give you back the book—gave he to-you the book back?

1 um; 2 Uhr (1); 3 jeden Tag (Accusative); 4 immer; 5 bald.  
PRON. 1 comma; 2 oohr; 3 yay-den tag; 4 imm-er; 5 bahlt.

The following DETERMINATIVE WORDS, repeated here for reference, take in all cases the COMMON TERMINATIONS as previously explained.

(The Common Terminations are repeated below.)

	MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.	PLURAL.
THE	der	das	die	
	dair	dahss	dee	
THIS	dieser	dieses	diese	these
THAT	dee-zer	dee-zes	dee-re	those
THAT	jener	jenes	jene	those
(yonder)	yay-ner	yay-nes	yay-ne	
WHICH	welcher	welches	welche	
	vell-ker	vell-kes	vell-ke	
EACH	jeder	jedes	SINGULAR {jede	
	yay-der	yay-des	yay-de	

## THE COMMON TERMINATIONS are:

	MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.	PLURAL.
NOMINATIVE:	er	es		e
ACCUSATIVE:	en			
GENITIVE:		es		er
DATIVE:		em	er	en

All declinable words take these endings, Nouns excepted, with certain modifications.



## FIFTEENTH LESSON.

71. Example of the IRREGULAR VERBS which change the **ie** of the STEM into **o** in the IMPERFECT and PAST PARTICIPLE.

(to) lock, schließen I locked, ich schloß locked, geschlossen  
PRON. shlee-sen, shloss, ge-shloss-en.

Some of the most important Verbs of this class are :

1. (to) bend, biegen ; 2. (to) fly, fliegen ; 3. (to) freeze, frieren ;  
4. (to) smell, riechen ; 5. (to) shoot, schießen.

PRON. 1 bee-gen ; 2 flee-gen ; 3 freer-en ; 4 reek-en ; 5 shee-sen.

## EXERCISE I.

1. he locks ; 2. we locked ; 3. have you locked ? 4. they are shooting—they shoot ; 5. were you shooting—shot you ? 6. he has shot ; 7. it freezes ; 8. it froze ; 9. it is not frozen ; 10. it smells : 11. it smelt ; 12. it has smelt ; 13. he is flying—he flies ; 14. were you flying=flew you ? 15. they have been flying—they are flown.

## EXERCISE II.

1. I locked the door. 2. Why did you lock the safe<sup>1</sup> ? 3. I did not lock it—I have not locked it. 4. It ~~is~~ freezing to-night.<sup>2</sup> 5. It did not freeze last<sup>3</sup> (=yesterday) night.<sup>3</sup> 6. Everything<sup>4</sup> is frozen. 7. What is he shooting ? 8. He was shooting yesterday. 9. Have you shot anything<sup>5</sup> ? 10. Don't shoot so much. 11. Smell this ; doesn't it smell nice<sup>6</sup>=smells it not nice ? 12. It smelt too strong<sup>7</sup> for me.

1 Geldschrank (m.) ; 2 heute nacht ; 3 gestern nacht ; 4 alles, 5 etwas ; 6 =gut ; 7 stark.

PRON. 1 guelt-shrahnk ; 2 hoy-te nahkt ; 3 guess-tern nahkt ; 4 ahll-es (ahll very short) ; 5 et-vahss ; 6 goot (oo long, t not so distinct as in English) ; 7 shtahrk (ah short).

72. PRONOUNS are formed by adding the COMMON TERMINATIONS to the DETERMINATIVE ADJECTIVES (see pages 53, 54).

These words are ADJECTIVES if followed by a Noun, and PRONOUNS when they are used instead of a Noun.

**MINE** Masculine, meiner ; Neuter, meines ; Fem. & Plural, meine  
These words take the Gender of the word they stand for.

## EXAMPLES.

my hat and YOURS  
their house or OURS  
his friends and HERS

mein Hut (m.) und **Ihrer**  
ihr Haus (n.) oder **unseres**  
seine Freunde und ihre

This form is the simplest, and is generally used in conversation.

## EXERCISE III.

1. My sisters or his. 2. Her brother and mine. 3. His residence<sup>1</sup> or yours. 4. Your dog and ours. 5. He saw<sup>2</sup> your cousin<sup>3</sup> (m.) and hers. 6. I fetched your coat<sup>4</sup> and his. 7. I paid with your money and mine. 8. From your letter and his. 9. Bring yours (plural), and I (will) bring mine.

1 Wohnung (f.) ; 2 (to) see, sehen, sah, gesehen ; 3 Vetter ; 4 Rock.  
PRON. 1 voh-noong ; 2 say-en, sah, ge-say-en ; 3 fett-er ; 4 rock.

73. There are two other forms for these PRONOUNS—used principally in writing—always preceded by **der, die, or das**.

There is no difference in meaning between the two forms.

	der, die, das		der, die, das
MINE	meine or meinige	OURS	unsere or unsrige
HIS	seine „ seinige	YOURS	Ihre „ Ihrige
HERS	ihre „ ihrige	THEIRS	ihre „ ihrige

Your handwriting or HIS. Ihre Handschrift oder die seinige or die seine.  
The PLURAL after die takes an n : MINE—die meinen or die meinigen.

## EXERCISE IV.

1. His name (m.) and mine. 2. Our friends and yours. 3. I have your umbrella and hers. 4. Were you in his residence, or in mine ? 5. He came out-of<sup>1</sup> your house or ours. 6. He was in my room<sup>2</sup> (n.) or in yours.

1 aus ; 2 Zimmer (n.). PRON. 1 owss (=ow in HOW) · 2 tsimm-er.

74. All the DETERMINATIVE ADJECTIVES form the PRONOUNS by adding the COMMON TERMINATIONS, according to the Noun for which they stand.

ONE of you (m.), einer von Ihnen ; NONE of them (f.), keine von ihnen ;  
ONE of them (n.), eines davon ; WHICH of you (f.) ? welche von Ihnen ?



## EXERCISE V.

1. one of us (m.); 2. which of them (f.); 3. none of them (n.); 4. one of<sup>1</sup> my friends (m.); 5. none of his sisters (f.); 6. which of your books (n.)? 7. I saw one of your brothers. 8. We met<sup>2</sup> none of his friends. 9. He came with one of my brothers. 10. With which of those ladies were you dancing (=danced you)? 11. I was dancing (=I danced) with none. 12. Not even<sup>3</sup> with one.

1 use **VON** in these sentences; 2 meet, treffen, traf, getroffen; 3 einmal. PRON. 2 treff-en, trahf, ge-troff-en; 3 ine-mahl.

## 75. The INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS are:

Nominative: WHO? **wer?** | Genitive: WHOSE? **wessen?**  
Accusative: WHOM? **wen?** | Dative: TO WHOM? **wem?**

WHAT? **was?** (was does not change).

PRONUNCIATION: vair, vehn, vess-en, vehm, vahss.

WHO was that lady?	Wer war diese Dame?
WHOM have you seen?	Wen haben Sie gesehen?
TO WHOM did you give it?	Wem gaben Sie es?
WHOSE friends are they?	Wessen Freunde sind es?
WHAT has she done?	Was hat sie getan?
WHAT was she speaking of?	Von was (or wovon) sprach sie?

## EXERCISE VI.

1. Who was that? 2. Whom did you find at home? 3. What did he say<sup>1</sup>? 4. Of what did you speak? 5. Whose hat is this? 6. Who are these gentlemen<sup>2</sup>? 7. To-whom did you write? 8. What have you been drinking? 9. With what has he done it? 10. Whose letters are these? 11. Who knows this? 12. Whom did you mean<sup>3</sup>? 13. Who were these people? 14. What people are these? 15. Whom did you give it to? =to-whom gave you it?

1 sagen; 2 Plural: Herren; 3 meinen. PRON. 1 zahg-en; 2 hairr-en (airr very short), more like herr-en; 3 my-nen.

## CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Schließen Sie die Türe zu.<sup>1</sup> 2. Haben Sie sie gut zugeschlossen<sup>1</sup>? 3. Ihre Zigarren riechen sehr gut. 4. Ja, aber sie sind ein wenig zu stark. 5. Er hat den Schlüssel verbogen.<sup>2</sup> 6. Das Wasser ist gefroren; es ist nun<sup>3</sup> Eis.<sup>4</sup> 7. Es gefror<sup>5</sup> heute nacht.<sup>6</sup> 8. Wer hat gerade geschossen? 9. Ich schoß dreimal; haben Sie es hören können? 10. Der Flieger<sup>7</sup> ist zu hoch<sup>8</sup> geflogen. 11. Er flog immer über<sup>9</sup> uns. 12. Er fliegt sehr gut. 13. Es riecht hier nach<sup>10</sup> Pfeffer.<sup>11</sup> 14. Nein, aber es roch nach<sup>10</sup> Erdöl.<sup>12</sup>

1 zuschließen and ABSchließen are generally used for '(to) lock,' because schließen is frequently used in the meaning of '(to) shut,' although strictly speaking it means '(to) lock'; 2 verbiegen, to bend out of shape; 3 nun, now; 4 Eis (n.), ice; 5 frieren or gefrieren, (to) freeze; 6 Nacht (f.); when used as an Adverb, does not take a capital N; 7 aviator. flying-man; 8 hoch, high; 9 above; 10 after=of; 11 Pfeffer (m.), pepper; 12 Erdöl (n.), paraffin.

PRON. 1 tsoo-shlee-sen, ahp-shlee-sen (ah short); 2 fer-beeg-en; 3 noon; 4 ice; 5 ge-freer-en (ge like gay, but much shorter); 6 nahkt; 7 fleeg-er; 8 hohk; 11 p'feff-er; 12 airt-erl.

## PRACTICE ON SEPARABLE VERBS.

1. Wann kommt der Zug<sup>1</sup> an? 2. Er wird wohl<sup>2</sup> um fünf Uhr ankommen. 3. Warum gingen Sie gestern so spät<sup>3</sup> aus? 4. Ich bin nicht nach<sup>4</sup> acht Uhr ausgegangen; das ist nicht sehr spät. 5. Haben Sie Ihren Freund nicht abgeholt? 6. Nein, ich hole ihn nie<sup>5</sup> ab. 7. Wir werden in einer Stunde wiederkommen. 8. Er kam nach einer halben Stunde wieder. 9. Nein, er ist nicht wiedergekommen. 10. Ich sagte ihm gleich<sup>6</sup> wiederzukommen. 11. Bitte,<sup>7</sup> geben Sie mir das Buch zurück. 12. Ich habe es Ihnen letzte<sup>8</sup> Woche<sup>8</sup> zurückgegeben. 13. Ich weiß nichts davon<sup>9</sup>; Sie haben mir das Buch nicht zurückgegeben. 14. Entschuldigen<sup>10</sup> Sie, ich gab es Ihrem Dienstmädchen.<sup>11</sup>

1 train; 2 probably; 3 late; 4 after; 5 never; 6 at once; 7 pray, please; 8 last week, letzte Woche; 9 thereof=about it; 10 (to) excuse, entschuldigen; 11 servant-girl, Dienstmädchen (n.).

PRON. 1 tsoog; 2 wohl; 3 shpatz; 5 nee; 6 gly-k; 8 lets-to vok-e; 10 ent-shooll-dig-en (oo short); 11 din'st-made-ken.



## SIXTEENTH LESSON.

76. Example of the IRREGULAR VERBS that change the **a** of the STEM in the IMPERFECT into **ie**.

The PAST PARTICIPLE retains the **a**.

(to) fall, fallen fell, fiel fallen, gefallen

PRON. fahll-en (ahll very short), feel, ge-fahll-en.

The Third Person Singular generally changes the **a** into **i**.

The most important Verbs of this class are :

1. (to) advise, raten ; 2. (to) blow out, ausblasen ; 3. (to) catch, fangen ; 4. (to) commence, anfangen ; 5. (to) hold, halten ; 6. (to) stop, anhalten ; 7. (to) leave, (to) let, lassen ; 8. (to) sleep, schlafen.

IRREGULARITIES : he advises, er rät or ratet ; 5 he holds, er hält.

PRON. 1 rah-ten ; 2 owss-blah-zen ; 3 fahng-en ; 4 ahn-fahng-en ; 5 hahll-ten (ahll very short) ; 6 ahn-hahll-ten ; 7 lahss-en ; 8 shlah-fen.

## EXERCISE I.

1. he falls ; 2. did you fall=fell you ? 3. I have fallen—I am fallen ; 4. don't fall=fall you not ! 5. he commences ; 6. who commenced ? 7. I have not commenced ; 8. commence, please ! 9. stop ! 10. The train stopped. 11. The omnibus<sup>1</sup> has stopped. 12. Ask<sup>2</sup> him to stop. 13. Leave me in peace.<sup>3</sup> 14. I let (*Past*) him come. 15. Have you let<sup>4</sup> him come ? 16. How have you slept ? 17. Sleep well.<sup>5</sup> 18. I slept too long. 19. Catch it ! 20. Hold it !

<sup>1</sup> Omnibus ; <sup>2</sup>=beg, bitten ; <sup>3</sup> Ruhe ; <sup>4</sup> the Past Participle of lassen, when used as an Auxiliary, is the same as the INFINITIVE ; <sup>5</sup> wohl.

PRON. 1 omm-ne-booss ; 2 bitt-en ; 3 roo-e ; 5 wohl.

## EXERCISE II.

1. Don't fall down<sup>1</sup> the stairs.<sup>2</sup> 2. I fell up<sup>3</sup> the stairs. 3. Where is my knife ? 4. I believe<sup>4</sup> it fell down.<sup>1</sup> 5. It has not fallen<sup>5</sup> down. 6. Will you commence ? 7. I have just<sup>6</sup> commenced. 8. Who commences now ? 9. I commenced yesterday. 10. Commence, please.<sup>8</sup> 11. Let me go. 12. He does not let me pay. 13. We let (*Past*) them do what they liked—wanted. 14. Does the train stop here—stops the train here ? 15. He stopped his carriage<sup>9</sup> at<sup>10</sup>

once.<sup>10</sup> 16. She sleeps very badly. 17. Did you sleep well<sup>11</sup> ? 18. How have you slept ? 19. Who has blown out the light<sup>12</sup> ?

I hinunter (this Adverb is placed at the end of the sentence, and forms a Separable Verb with fallen) ; 2 Treppe or Treppen ; 3 hinauf (same remark as to 1) ; 4 glauben ; 5 I HAVE fallen, ich bin gefallen ; 6 gerade ; 7 jetzt ; 8 bitte ; 9 Wagen ; 10 sofort ; 11=good ; 12 Licht (n.).

PRON. 1 he-noon-ter ; 2 trepp-e(n) ; 3 he-nowf ; 4 glow-ben ; 6 ge-rah-de ; 7 yet'st ; 8 bitt-e ; 9 vahg-en ; 10 zo-fort ; 12 liht (l as in ltr).

77. As explained in par. 43, the DATIVE or INDIRECT OBJECT must be used when in English TO is understood.

I sent him the money= } Ich sandte **IMM** das Geld.  
I sent to him the money.

Give me your address= } Geben Sie **MIR** Ihre Adresse.  
Give to me your address.

78. It is simply a matter of common sense when to employ the DATIVE, but there are a certain number of Verbs in German where this does not apply, and yet the DATIVE must be used if the Object is a PERSON.

These Verbs will be pointed out as they occur, but it is well to learn the principal ones by heart.

## SOME VERBS REQUIRING THE OBJECT IN THE DATIVE.

1. (to) allow, permit	erlauben	4. (to) believe	glauben
2. " advise	raten	5. " help	helfen
3. " answer	antworten	6. " thank	danken

## EXERCISE III.

1. Allow me ! 2. I advise you. 3. Answer him ! 4. Believe me ! 5. I cannot help you. 6. I thank you. 7. I do not believe them. 8. Will you help me ? 9. He thanked me very (much). 10. I cannot permit him to do that. 11. I did not believe him. 12. Why do you not help them ?

## EXERCISE IV.

Commas are used in German before Infinitive Sentences if they consist of more than two words. They are inserted in this Exercise, wherever they must be used in German.

1. Why do you allow him to say this ? 2. I advised him, not to do it. 3. Why do you not answer them ? 4. Will you believe me ? 5. I cannot help you. 6. He thanked me



very (much). 7. Don't forget, to thank him. 8. We thank you very (much). 9. Why have you not thanked them? 10. He advises me to wait. 11. What have you advised them, to send him? 12. I have allowed them, to do it. 13. I cannot believe you. 14. Shall I help you a little? 15. No, thank you, I can do it alone.

79. Rule 61 shows that ADJECTIVES take the Common Terminations in the NOMINATIVE and ACCUSATIVE of the Singular.

There is an exception if one of the DETERMINATIVE ADJECTIVES on page 53 (*der, dieser, etc.*) comes before the ADJECTIVE; as,

my good friend      mein guter Freund

BUT: the good friend      der gute Freund

an old house    ein altes Haus    BUT: this old house    dieses alte Haus

These examples show that if the termination of the first word distinctly shows the Gender of the Noun, the ADJECTIVE simply ends in *e* instead of *er* or *es*. This is the case after all the words on page 53.

#### EXERCISE V.

1. my dear brother; 2. this dear brother; 3. our old house; 4. which old house? 5. a large tree<sup>1</sup>; 6. that large tree; 7. a dear child (n.); 8. every dear child; 9. her best hat; 10. She has a small foot.<sup>2</sup> 11. I paid the whole<sup>3</sup> amount.<sup>4</sup> 12. I am wearing (=I wear<sup>5</sup>) my best coat.<sup>6</sup>

1 Baum (m.); 2 Fuß (m.); 3 ganz; 4 Betrag (m.); 5 tragen; 6 Rock (m.).

PRON. 1 bowm (=ow in how); 2 foohss (oo long); 3 gahnts; 4 be-trahg; 5 trah-gen; 6 rock.

80. ADJECTIVES if preceded by one of the words on pages 53 and 54 end in *en* in all cases, except NOMINATIVE and ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR, as shown in rules 38, 61.

That is, in all cases of the Plural, and in the GENITIVE and DATIVE of the Singular.

#### EXERCISE VI.

1. with her little brother; 2. from his elder<sup>1</sup> sister; 3. on the large table; 4. in our new house; 5. for my dear father; 6. through an old friend; 7. with her big daughters<sup>2</sup>;

8. without the old man; 9. with his old books; 10. out-of<sup>3</sup> a small village<sup>4</sup>; 11. without the old people<sup>5</sup>; 12. with the old people; 13. under the round<sup>6</sup> table; 14. on the large tree<sup>7</sup>; 15. with her little hands<sup>8</sup>; 16. in the fresh<sup>9</sup> air<sup>10</sup>; 17. from your old friends; 18. to<sup>11</sup> our new neighbours<sup>12</sup>; 19. with his bad<sup>13</sup> jokes<sup>14</sup>; 20. without their little children.

1 älter; 2 daughter, Tochter; daughters, Töchter; 3 aus; 4 Dorf (n.); 5 Leute; 6 rund; 7 Baum; 8 hand, Hand (f.); Plural, Hände; 9 frisch; 10 Luft (f.); 11 zu; 12 Nachbar; Plural, Nachbarn; 13 schlecht; 14 Witz; Plural, Witze.

PRON. 1 ell-ter; 2 tok-ter, terk-ter; 3 owss; 4 dorf; 5 loy-te; 6 roont; 7 bowm (=ow in how); 8 hahnt (ah short), henn-de; 9 frish; 10 looft; 11 tsoo; 12 nahk-bar, nahk-barn; 13 shlekt; 14 vits, vits-e.

#### CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Ram sie mit ihrem kleinen Bruder? 2. Ich fand den Brief auf dem runden Tisch. 3. Wohnt er schon<sup>1</sup> in seinem neuen Haus (or. Hause)? 4. Wir haben gar<sup>2</sup> nichts<sup>3</sup> von unseren alten Nachbarn<sup>3</sup> gehört. 5. Wer fiel die Treppen hinunter? 6. Niemand<sup>4</sup> ist die Treppen hinuntergefallen. 7. Was hat er Ihnen geraten? 8. Hat die Vorstellung<sup>5</sup> schon<sup>1</sup> angefangen? 9. O ja, sie fing um sieben Uhr an. 10. Bitte, lassen Sie mich schlafen; ich bin sehr müde. 11. Haben Sie die Türe (or. Tür) gut<sup>6</sup> zugeschlossen? 12. O ja, ich drehte<sup>7</sup> den Schlüssel zweimal<sup>8</sup> um. 13. Sein neuer Rock sieht<sup>9</sup> sehr schlecht. 14. Ich besuchte gestern Ihren Vetter<sup>10</sup> in seiner Wohnung.<sup>11</sup> 15. Haben Sie ihn zu Hause gefunden? 16. Er war aus, aber man<sup>12</sup> bat<sup>13</sup> mich, ein wenig zu warten. 17. Erlauben Sie dem Hund nicht, in dem Zimmer zu bleiben.

1 schon, already; 2 gar nichts, nothing at all; 3 neighbours; 4 niemand, nobody; 5 Vorstellung (f.), performance; 6=well; 7 umdrehen, to turn round; 8 zweimal, twice; 9 sits=fits; 10 Vetter (m.), cousin; 11 Wohnung (f.), residence; 12 man=one, they; 13 begged, asked.

PRON. 1 shohn; 2 gar nichts; 4 nee-mahnt; 5 fore-shell-oong; 7 oom-dray-en; 8 tsvy-mahl; 10 fett-er; 11 voh-noong; 12 mahnn.



## SEVENTEENTH LESSON.

81. Example of the IRREGULAR VERBS that change the *a* of the STEM into *u* in the IMPERFECT, instead of *ie* (see par. 76).

With this exception, the Verbs of this group (nine only) are conjugated like those in paragraph 76.

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE
1. tragen	er trägt	ich trug	getragen
(to) wear or carry	he wears or carries	I wore or carried	worn or carried

The most important Verbs of this class are :

2. (to) dig, graben ; 3. (to) drive, fahren ; 4. (to) grow, wachsen ,  
5. „ load, laden ; 6. „ strike, schlagen ; 7. „ wash, waschen.

PRON. 1 trahg-en, traigt', troog, ge-trahg-en ; 2 grah-ben ; 3 fahr-en ; 4 vahx-en ; 5 lah-den ; 6 shlahg-en ; 7 vahsh-en.

fahren means 'to ride in or on a conveyance' ; schlagen also means 'to beat, hit,' etc. 'he loads' is er ladet or lädt.

## EXERCISE I.

1. it strikes ; 2. he is loading—he loads ; 3. she was wearing—she wore ; 4. does she drive—drives she ? 5. he has (=is) grown ; 6. he was digging—he dug ; 7. it is washed ; 8. we have (=are) driven ; 9. has it struck ? 10. it is loaded ; 11. is he digging ? 12. have you carried ? 13. we drove ; 14. he wears ; 15. it was striking.

82. WACHSEN and FAHREN are conjugated with TO BE, except when FAHREN means 'to drive' (to act as driver).

## EXERCISE II.

1. What kind of a hat does she wear ? 2. He was wearing a silk<sup>1</sup> hat. 3. Who carried the handbag<sup>2</sup> ? 4. I have carried it. 5. This train travels well.<sup>3</sup> 6. Did you walk,<sup>4</sup> or did you ride ? 7. I walked, and he rode. 8. He has (=is) walked, and I have (=am) ridden in the omnibus.<sup>5</sup> 9. It was striking (=it struck) eight o'clock.<sup>6</sup> 10. Has it already<sup>7</sup> struck ? 11. It is just<sup>8</sup> striking. 12. Why is he loading his gun<sup>9</sup> ?

<sup>1</sup>=silken, seiden ; <sup>2</sup> Handtasche or Tasche ; <sup>3</sup>=good . 4 gehen, ging, gegangen ; 5 Omnibus ; 6 Uhr (f.), clock, watch ; 7 schon ; 8 gerade ; 9 Gewehr (n.).

83. The RELATIVE PRONOUNS WHO, WHICH, THAT are translated in German by *der* or *welcher*.

These words take the common terminations, according to the word to which they refer.

the man WHO*	der Mann, der	the woman WHO	die Frau, die
the book WHICH	das Buch, das	the men THAT	die Männer, die

\*WHO and THAT are used for Persons, THAT and WHICH for things in English.

As it is quite immaterial whether *der* or *welcher* is used for the RELATIVE PRONOUNS, students should use both ; therefore the foregoing examples can be :

der Mann, welcher	die Frau, welche
das Buch, welches	die Männer, welche

A comma must always be placed before a RELATIVE PRONOUN in German.

## EXERCISE III.

1. the house that ; 2. the letters which ; 3. the man who ; 4. the ink that ; 5. the key which ; 6. the theatre that ; 7. the butter which ; 8. the knife that ; 9. the door which ; 10. the postman that ; 11. the cup that ; 12. the water that.

84. WHOM, WHICH and THAT are translated by *den* or *welchen* in the ACCUSATIVE (Object) of the Masculine Singular.

Otherwise NOMINATIVE and ACCUSATIVE are alike.

the gentleman WHOM I saw	der Herr, den ich sah
the hat THAT he bought	der Hut, den er kaufte
the book WHICH I found	das Buch, das ich fand

85. The VERB in RELATIVE SENTENCES is placed at the end of the sentence ; as,

That is the man whom we SAW yesterday.	Das ist der Mann, DEN wir gestern sahen.
Is that not the lady who WAS here ?	Ist das nicht die Dame, die hier war ?

## EXERCISE IV.

1. Where is the water that he fetched<sup>1</sup> for me ? 2. Is that the dog that you bought yesterday ? 3. That is the watch<sup>2</sup> which he lost last<sup>3</sup> week.<sup>4</sup> 4. Who is the gentleman whom you introduced<sup>5</sup> to me ? 5. These are the ladies who were singing. 6. Are these the papers that you found yesterday ?

<sup>1</sup> holen ; <sup>2</sup> Uhr (f.) ; <sup>3</sup> letzt ; <sup>4</sup> Woche ; <sup>5</sup> vorstellen.



86. WHOM, WHICH, THAT are frequently omitted in English, when Object, but they must be translated in German.

the man you saw	der Mann, den Sie sahen
the hat he bought	der Hut, den er kaufte
the book he found	das Buch, das er fand

## EXERCISE V.

(For Students' guidance, the Relative Sentences below are placed between commas, as is always done in German.)

1. The man, you sent, is here. 2. I heard the name,<sup>1</sup> you said.<sup>2</sup> 3. Who are the boys, we saw<sup>3</sup>? 4. The hat, you bought, is too large for you. 5. The story,<sup>4</sup> you were reading,<sup>5</sup> is very interesting.<sup>6</sup> 6. The lamp,<sup>7</sup> that you filled,<sup>8</sup> did not burn. 7. Have you received<sup>9</sup> the parcel, I sent you? 8. Why has the lamp not been burning (=burnt), which we filled? 9. Has he sold the books, he took<sup>10</sup>? 10. They have not found the umbrella,<sup>11</sup> I lost.

1 Name (m.).—Namen in *Accusative*; 2 sagen; 3 sehen, sah, gesehen; 4 Geschichte; 5 lesen, las, gelesen; 6 interessant; 7 Lampe; 8 füllen; 9 Past Participle: erhalten; 10 nahm; 11 Regenschirm.

PRON. 1 nah-me; 2 zahg-en; 3 zay-en, zah, ge-say-en; 4 ge-shik-te; 5 lay-zen, lahss, ge-lay-zen; 6 in-ter-ress-ahnt; 7 lahmp-e; 8 fill-en (i with rounded lips); 9 er-hahlt-en; 10 nahm; 11 raig-en-sheerm.

87. The following examples show that the SUBJECT comes immediately before the Verb except in QUESTIONS, where the SUBJECT comes immediately after the Verb.

The gentleman speaks German.	Der Herr SPRICHT deutsch.
Does the gentleman speak German?	SPRICHT der Herr deutsch?
The ladies did not come with you.	Die Damen KAMEN nicht mit Ihnen
Did not the ladies come with you?	KAMEN die Damen nicht mit Ihnen?

88. There is no difference in meaning between the IMPERFECT and PERFECT in German.

IMPERFECT.	PERFECT.
I SAW it yesterday	ich sah es gestern or ich habe es gestern gesehen
DID she COME with you?	kam sie mit Ihnen? „ist sie mit Ihnen gekommen?

The PERFECT is more generally used in conversation.

89. RELATIVE PRONOUNS take the Common Terminations in the DATIVE SINGULAR.

Is this the gentleman TO-WHOM you wrote?	Ist dies der Herr, dem (or welchem) Sie schrieben?
Where is the lady with WHOM you came?	Wo ist die Dame, mit welcher (or mit der) Sie kamen?

The DATIVE PLURAL is *denen* or *welchen*.

The books IN WHICH I was reading.	Die Bücher in denen (or in welchen) ich las.
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90. The GENITIVE is irregular, and is always as follows:

GENITIVE MASCULINE & NEUTER:	dessen, whose, of whom, of which
GENITIVE FEMININE & PLURAL:	deren, whose, of whom, of which
The man whose name you forgot.	Der Mann, dessen Namen Sie vergaßen.
The letters, the contents of which you know.	Die Briefe, deren Inhalt Sie kennen.

## EXERCISE VI.

1. the books, the covers<sup>1</sup> of which are torn<sup>2</sup>; 2. the pens, with which we wrote; 3. the ladies, whose dresses<sup>3</sup> are here; 4. the man, whose umbrella you gave back. 5. Our friends, with whom we came, are-waiting.<sup>4</sup> 6. The lady, whose carriage is before the door, has ordered<sup>5</sup> many things. 7. They were my keys with which you opened the door.

1 Decke; 2 zerrissen; 3 Kleider (Plural); 4 warten; 5 bestellen.

## CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Das ist der Hut, den sie gestern trug. 2. Zeigen<sup>1</sup> Sie mir das Buch, das Sie lesen. 3. Ist dies nicht die Uhr,<sup>2</sup> die sie verlor<sup>3</sup>? 4. Sind das die Herren, die (or welche) uns besuchten<sup>4</sup>? 5. Finden Sie die Geschichte, die Sie lesen, interessant? 6. Kennen Sie den Namen, den er nannte<sup>5</sup>? 7. Wer ist der Mann, der Sie heute besuchte<sup>6</sup>? 8. Dies ist nicht das Paket, das ich erwartete.<sup>6</sup> 9. Holen Sie mir die Lampe, die (or welche) im<sup>7</sup> nächsten<sup>8</sup> Zimmer brennt.<sup>9</sup> 10. Hier ist der Schirm, den Sie suchten. 11. Es<sup>10</sup> ist ein Herr unten, der Sie zu sprechen<sup>11</sup> wünscht.<sup>12</sup>

1 (to) show; 2 watch; 3 lost; 4 (to) visit or call on; 5 (to) mention; 6 (to) expect; 7 contraction of in dem; 8 next; 9 to burn, to be alight; 10 it=there; 11 speak=see; 12 (to) desire.



## EIGHTEENTH LESSON.

91. To the IRREGULAR VERBS with STEM in *ie* (see par. 71) belong **ziehen** (to) DRAW, and its many compounds.

(to) DRAW, **ziehen**      DREW, **zog**      DRAWN, **gezogen**  
*ziehen* also means (to) 'pull.' Used impersonally, the meaning is :  
*es zieht*, there is a draught ;      *es zog*, there was a draught ;  
*es wird ziehen*, there will be a draught

PRON. *tsee-en*, *tsohg*, *ge-tsohg-en* ; *ess tseet* ; *ess tsohg*, etc.

The most important Compounds are :

1. (to) attract, (to) put on, **ANziehen** ;      2. (to) deduct, **ABziehen** ;
3. (to) remove, **UMziehen** ;      4. (to) move in, **EINziehen** ;
5. (to) move out, take off, **AUSziehen** ;      6. (to) wind up, **AUFziehen**

EXAMPLES OF THE COMPOUNDS OF *ziehen*.

I have to deduct it	ich habe es abzuziehen
it is deducted	es ist abgezogen
deduct it from the bill	ziehen Sie es von der Rechnung ab
he deducts too much	er zieht zu viel ab
why did he not deduct it ?	warum zog er es nicht ab ?

## EXERCISE I.

1. Take off your boots!<sup>1</sup> 2. She put on her gloves.<sup>2</sup> 3. They remove too frequently.<sup>3</sup> 4. Have you wound up the clock?<sup>4</sup> 5. We are moving in to-day. 6. They moved out last<sup>5</sup> week.<sup>6</sup> 7. Has he deducted anything?<sup>7</sup> 8. Who has (=is) moved in ? 9. Put on your slippers.<sup>8</sup> 10. I did not wind up my watch.<sup>4</sup> 11. He has (=is) removed.

<sup>1</sup> Stiefel ; <sup>2</sup> Handschuh (this *u* does not change into *ü* in the Plural) ; <sup>3</sup> häufig ; <sup>4</sup> Uhr (f.) ; <sup>5</sup> letzt ; <sup>6</sup> Woche ; <sup>7</sup> etwas ; <sup>8</sup> Pantoffel (Sing. & Plural).

PRON. 1 *shtee-fel* ; 2 *hahnt-shoo* ; 3 *hoy-fik* ; 4 *oohr* ; 5 *lets't* ; 6 *vok-e* ; 7 *et-valhss* ; 8 *pahn-toff-el*.

92. REFLECTIVE VERBS are formed as in English by adding MYSELF, HIMSELF, etc., to the Verb.

myself=me, <b>mich</b>	himself, herself, itself	<b>sich</b>
ourselves=us, <b>uns</b>	yourself, (-selves), themselves	
I am-warming MYSELF	ich wärme mich	
she did not hurt HERSELF	sie verletzte sich nicht	
we shall save OURSELVES	wir werden uns retten	

## EXERCISE II.

1. he asked himself ; 2. I am-brushing myself ; 3. it opens itself ; 4. have you weighed<sup>1</sup> yourself ? 5. you will cut<sup>2</sup> yourself ; 6. they are washing<sup>3</sup> themselves ; 7. she sees<sup>4</sup> herself ; 8. we hold<sup>5</sup> ourselves ; 9. excuse<sup>6</sup> yourself ! 10. I shall excuse myself ; 11. have you excused yourselves ?

1 wiegen, wog, gewogen ; 2 schneiden, schnitt, geschnitten ; 3 waschen, wusch, gewaschen ; 4 sehen, sah, gesehen ; *she sees*, sie sieht ; 5 halten, hielt, gehalten ; *he holds*, er hält ; 6 entschuldigen (PRON. *ent-shooll-dig-en*).

93. There are a great many Verbs that can only be used reflectively. Some of the most usual are :

(to) BE MISTAKEN, <b>sich irren</b>	(to) CATCH COLD, <b>sich erkälten</b>
" SIT DOWN, <b>sich setzen</b>	" BE AFRAID, <b>sich fürchten</b>
I am not mistaken	ich irre MICH nicht
he had caught cold	er hatte SICH erkältet
do not be afraid	fürchten Sie SICH nicht

## EXERCISE III.

1. She was not mistaken. 2. You will catch cold. 3. Why have you not sat down ? 4. They will not be afraid. 5. Has he not been mistaken ? 6. I caught cold yesterday. 7. Do not sit down on<sup>1</sup> it.<sup>1</sup> 8. We were not afraid of<sup>2</sup> them. 9. Don't make a mistake. 10. Don't catch cold. 11. Don't sit down. 12. Don't be afraid.

<sup>1</sup> =thereon, darauf ; <sup>2</sup> =before, vor.

## EXAMPLES OF SEPARABLE REFLECTIVE VERBS.

(to) DRESS <b>sich ANziehen</b>	(to) UNDESS <b>sich AUSziehen</b>
(to) CHANGE ONE'S DRESS <b>sich UMziehen</b>	
I am dressing myself	ich ziehe MICH AN
is she undressing ?	zieht sie SICH AUS ?
we are not changing	wir ziehen UNS nicht UM

**ANKleiden, AUSkleiden, UMKleiden** can be used instead of above words  
 dress yourself quickly      kleiden Sie SICH schnell AN



## EXERCISE IV.

1. Why does she not dress herself sooner<sup>1</sup>? 2. Are you undressing again<sup>2</sup>? 3. I am only changing (my dress). 4. They were dressing (themselves). 5. Don't change before<sup>3</sup> dinner.<sup>3</sup> 6. You have to change. 7. I have not dressed myself. 8. Has she changed (her dress)? 9. I shall change before<sup>3</sup> supper.<sup>3</sup> 10. Why do you not undress (yourselves)? 11. They will not change (their dress).

1 früher; 2 wieder; 3 'before dinner' or 'before supper' is rendered 'before the eating,' vor dem Essen.

94. The **CONDITIONAL** is formed by putting **würde** and **würden** before the **INFINITIVE**; as,

I SHOULD	come	ich würde	kommen
he would	or	er würde	or
she would	have	sie würde	haben
we SHOULD	or	wir würden	or sein
you would	be or	Sie würden	or
they would	ask	sie würden	fragen

SHOULD is used in the First Person Singular and Plural, and WOULD in both the other Persons.

EXAMPLES: he would not come, er würde nicht kommen; should we go? würden wir gehen? they would not ask, sie würden nicht fragen.

SHOULD is translated by **sollte** if the meaning is **OUGHT TO**;

WOULD is translated by **wollte** if the meaning is **WANTED TO**.

In all other cases SHOULD and WOULD are translated by the **CONDITIONAL**.

EXAMPLES: I SHOULD do it=I ought to do it ich sollte es tun  
she WOULD not come=she did not want to come sie wollte nicht kommen

The **CONDITIONAL** is only given here for reference.

95. There is no **OBJECT** or **ACCUSATIVE** after the Verb (to) 'BE' (is, are, was, were, will be, would be).

Both Nouns or Pronouns are in the **NOMINATIVE**.

This gentleman is my brother.

Are those soldiers officers?

Were they not your friends?

Dieser Herr ist mein Bruder.

Sind diese Soldaten Offiziere?

Waren es nicht Ihre Freunde?

## ORDINAL NUMBERS.

The **ORDINAL NUMBERS** are formed from the **CARDINAL NUMBERS** by adding **te** up to 19, and **ste** from 20 upwards; as,

1st. der erste; 2nd. der zweite; 3rd. der dritte; 4th. der vierte;  
7th. der siebte; 8th. der achte; 20th. der zwanzigste.

PRON. 1st, der air-ste; 2nd, der tsvy-te; 3rd, der dritt e; 4th, der feer-te; 7th, der seeb-te; 8th, der ahk-te; 20th, der tsvahnn-tsik-ste.

Notice the irregularities in 1st, 3rd, 7th, and 8th.

These Numerals are treated like ordinary Adjectives, as:

This book or THE FIRST one.

We were THE FIRST two.

His third good shot.

Dieses Buch oder das erste.

Wir waren die ersten zwei.

Sein dritter, guter Schuss.

## CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Warum zog er die<sup>1</sup> Stiefel an? 2. Er will wohl<sup>2</sup> ausgehen. 3. Sind sie schon ausgezogen? 4. Wann wollen sie hier einziehen? 5. Warum will er immer umziehen? 6. Er hat sich sehr schnell<sup>3</sup> angezogen. 7. Wir haben uns schon<sup>4</sup> ausgezogen. 8. Sie müssen den Betrag<sup>5</sup> von der Rechnung abziehen. 9. Ich vergesse<sup>6</sup> sehr oft, meine Uhr aufzuziehen. 10. Haben Sie sie heute nicht aufgezogen? 11. Es<sup>7</sup> zieht hier sehr stark,<sup>7</sup> nicht<sup>8</sup> wahr<sup>8</sup>? 12. Zog es zu sehr für Sie<sup>9</sup>? 13. Es hat nicht gezogen. 14. Sie irren sich. 15. Erfälten Sie sich nicht. 16. Fürchtete sie sich nicht? 17. Warum haben Sie sich nicht gefehlt? 18. Sehen Sie sich doch<sup>10</sup>! 19. Sie werden sich sicher<sup>11</sup> erfälten. 20. Haben Sie sich nicht geirrt? 21. Ich wünsche Ihnen, wohl zu schlafen.<sup>12</sup> 22. Warum haben Sie den Wagen<sup>13</sup> angehalten? 23. Fängt es nicht an zu regnen? 24. Dieser Zug<sup>14</sup> hält an jeder Station,<sup>15</sup> nicht wahr? 25. Wollen Sie diesen Brief abschreiben? 26. Wann kam er? 27. Er ist mit einem von meinen Brüdern gekommen.

1 or seine; 2 probably; 3 quick(ly); 4 already; 5 amount; 6 forget; 7 it draws here very strong(ly)=there is a great draught here; 8 not true=does it not? is there not? 9 or more idiomatic, Zog es Ihnen? 10 emphatic=do! 11 sure=for sure; 12 this is a German idiomatic expression; 13 carriage; 14 train; 15 pronounce: shtah-tse-ohn.



## NINETEENTH LESSON.

96. The position of words is the same as in English, unless it has been explained to the contrary; thus,

(the Subject is printed in small Capitals, and the Object in thick type)  
 MY FRIEND knows your brother MEIN FREUND kennt Ihren Bruder  
 have YOU a good place? haben SIE einen guten Platz?  
 does HE not see me=sees HE me not? sieht ER mich nicht?  
 THEY do not expect us=THEY expect us not SIE erwarten uns nicht

As explained in paragraph 19, NICHT (not) is put in German after the Object. DO, DOES and DID are not translated if followed by another verb (see par. 12).

## EXERCISE I.

1. I do not understand this gentleman. 2. Did you not find the way? 3. He does not know me any<sup>1</sup> more.<sup>1</sup> 4. Don't lose the letter; it is very important.<sup>2</sup> 5. Please<sup>3</sup> give me an answer.<sup>4</sup> 6. Why do you not help<sup>5</sup> them? 7. What did you answer<sup>5</sup> him? 8. I sent her a nice<sup>6</sup> present.<sup>7</sup> 9. Did she thank<sup>5</sup> you for<sup>8</sup> it? 10. Yes, she wrote me a nice<sup>6</sup> letter. 11. Why do you not believe<sup>5</sup> me? 12. Answer<sup>5</sup> them by<sup>9</sup> return.<sup>9</sup>

1 any more, mehr; 2 wichtig; 3 bitte; 4 Antwort (f.); 5 see par. 78; 6 hübsch; 7 Geschenk (n.) or Present (n.); 8 see par. 45; 9 umgehend. Pronunciation of the new words: 2 vik-tik; 4 ahnt-vort; 6 hübsch; 7 ge-shenk (G as in go), pre-sent; 8 oomm-gay-ent.

97. As explained in paragraphs 25 and 26, when there are two Verbs the second Verb is placed at the end of the sentence.  
 Nicht comes before the second Verb.

I have done it ICH habe es getan  
 WHO has seen you? WER hat Sie gesehen?  
 have YOU not lost them? haben SIE sie nicht verloren?  
 SHE does not want to accept it SIE will es nicht annehmen  
 =SHE will it not accept

## EXERCISE II.

1. I cannot do it. 2. He wanted to come with us. 3. You must not pay it. 4. What have you been<sup>1</sup> saying<sup>1</sup> to<sup>3</sup>

him? 5. Have you not heard anything<sup>3</sup> from him? 6. He did not bring the book. 7. Don't lose it! 8. Send him a few lines.<sup>4</sup> 9. Why have you not invited them? 10. I shall be there punctually.<sup>5</sup> 11. At<sup>6</sup> what time<sup>6</sup> do you expect<sup>7</sup> them? 12. I expect them every<sup>8</sup> moment.<sup>8</sup>

1=said; 2 to=zu; 3 not anything=nothing; 4 Zeilen; Linie (lee-ne-ay) is a drawn line; 5 pünktlich, pinkt-lik; 6 um wieviel Uhr; 7 erwarten; 8 jeden Augenblick, yay-den owg-en-blick; the Accusative is used, because definite time is meant.

98. nicht is placed after the OBJECT (the Object is either a Noun or Pronoun, and immediately follows the Verb in English); if there is a Preposition in the sentence, nicht comes immediately before the Preposition (see par. 32).

Have you NOT seen the piece?  
 No, we don't want to see it.  
 Are they NOT in the garden?  
 It was NOT on the table.

Haben Sie das Stück NICHT gesehen?  
 Nein, wir wollen es NICHT sehen.  
 Sind sie NICHT im Garten?  
 Es war NICHT auf dem Tisch.

## EXERCISE III.

1. Why have you not bought the tickets<sup>1</sup>? 2. Has he not been<sup>2</sup> to the<sup>3</sup> theatre? 3. Don't speak English,<sup>4</sup> speak German. 4. Can't you come to-morrow? 5. I want-to<sup>5</sup> buy a hat. 6. Can you recommend<sup>6</sup> me a good shop<sup>7</sup>? 7. Sing in<sup>4</sup> German, don't sing in English. 8. I want-to<sup>5</sup> buy a pair<sup>8</sup> of gloves<sup>9</sup>; will you show me some<sup>10</sup>? 9. I cannot stay<sup>11</sup> any-longer.<sup>12</sup> 10. Will you wait a few<sup>13</sup> minutes<sup>14</sup>? 11. Yes, but I don't want to wait here. 12. I shall come back in a few minutes.

1 Karte (for travelling: Fahrkarte); 2 I have been, ich bin gewesen; 3 to the, at the=in the, in dem or im; 4 'English' is not the Object, being used for 'in English,' auf englisch, auf deutsch, etc.; 5 this is too abrupt; translate: I should like to, ich möchte; 6 empfehlen; 7 Laden; 8 Paar (n.); 9 Handschuh; 10 einige or welche; 11 bleiben; 12 länger; 13 einige or ein paar; 14 Minute.

PRON. 1 fahr-kart-e; 5 ik merk-te; 6 emp-fay-len; 9 habunt-shoo; 10 i-nig-e, velk-e; 11 me-noo-te.



99. TO is not translated if the second Verb follows an AUXILIARY VERB (pars. 24 and 25), or a Verb used as an Auxiliary.

I am not allowed to do it.  
They want to call on (=visit) us.  
He taught me to speak English.

Ich darf es nicht tun.  
Sie wollen uns besuchen.  
Er lehrte mich englisch sprechen.

100. The INFINITIVE, without **zu**, is used in German after words like HEAR, SEE, FEEL, etc., when the PRESENT PARTICIPLE is used in English.

We heard him COMING.  
I see him RUNNING.

Wir hörten ihn kommen.  
Ich sehe ihn laufen.

101. In all other cases, TO is translated by **zu**, and the Verb in the INFINITIVE SENTENCE comes at the end.

Allow me to help you.  
I asked him to come with me.  
We told him, NOT to come with us.

Erlauben Sie mir, Ihnen zu helfen.  
Ich bat ihn, mit mir zu kommen.  
Wir sagten ihm, NICHT mit uns zu kommen.

In German a comma is put before the Infinitive Sentence if it consists of more than two words, as inserted in the following exercises.

#### EXERCISE IV.

1. I asked<sup>1</sup> him, to stay a little longer.<sup>2</sup> 2. Tell them, not to forget it. 3. I don't know,<sup>3</sup> what to do. 4. I told him, to look-for<sup>4</sup> you everywhere.<sup>5</sup> 5. We beg<sup>1</sup> you, to call<sup>6</sup> on<sup>6</sup> us the<sup>7</sup> next time.<sup>7</sup> 6. He did not want to promise<sup>8</sup> it. 7. Tell him, not to make so much noise.<sup>9</sup> 8. Are you not able to speak more distinctly<sup>10</sup>? 9. We saw them leaving.<sup>11</sup> 10. They promised,<sup>8</sup> to write to-us soon. 11. I tried to persuade<sup>12</sup> them, not to leave<sup>11</sup> yet.<sup>13</sup>

1 beg, bitten, bat, gebeten; 2 länger; 3 wissen, weiß, wußte, gewußt; 4=seek; 5 überall (EE-ber-ahll); 6=visit; 7 das nächste Mal; 8 versprechen, versprach, versprochen; 9 Lärm; 10 deutlich (doyt-lik); 11 abreisen; 12 überreden (EE-ber-ray-den); 13 not yet, noch nicht.

102. If any other word than the SUBJECT begins the sentence, then the Verb comes before the SUBJECT.

I am here ICH bin hier but here I am hier bin ICH  
to-day it is fine heute ist ES schön  
to-morrow it will rain morgen wird ES regnen

Notice that the Subject comes after the first Verb.

#### EXERCISE V.

1. Yesterday the weather<sup>1</sup> was very fine. 2. To-morrow<sup>2</sup> I cannot come before<sup>3</sup> ten o'clock. 3. On<sup>4</sup> Thursday<sup>5</sup> we shall begin very early.<sup>6</sup> 4. In<sup>7</sup> the morning<sup>7</sup> he is tired. 5. In<sup>8</sup> the evening<sup>8</sup> he wants to conquer<sup>9</sup> the world.<sup>10</sup> 6. The proverb<sup>11</sup> says: Towards<sup>12</sup> evening the lazy<sup>13</sup> (ones) become industrious.<sup>14</sup> 7. All beginning<sup>15</sup> is difficult, says another<sup>16</sup> proverb.

1. Wetter (n.); 2. morgen; 3. vor; 4. ON before names of days am, but generally am is left off; 5. Donnerstag; 6. früh; 7. am Morgen or morgens; 8. am Abend or abends; 9. erobern or besiegen; 10. Welt (f.); 11. Sprichwort (n.); 12. gegen; 13. faul; 14. fleißig; 15. Anfang; 16. ein ander...[add required termination].

#### CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Um zehn Uhr muß ich nach Hause gehen. 2. Es<sup>1</sup> tut mir leid,<sup>1</sup> Sie nicht begleiten zu können. 3. Müssen Sie noch<sup>2</sup> länger hier bleiben? 4. Nein, aber ich habe versprochen, meine Frau vom Theater abzuholen.<sup>3</sup> 5. Ich würde gerne<sup>4</sup> mit Ihnen kommen, aber ich versprach, pünktlich<sup>5</sup> zu Hause zu sein. 6. Dann<sup>6</sup> wollen wir einander<sup>7</sup> nicht aufhalten.<sup>8</sup> 7. Ich wünsche Ihnen gute Nacht und wohl zu schlafen.<sup>9</sup> 8. Danke, gleichfalls<sup>10</sup>; meine Empfehlung<sup>11</sup> an<sup>12</sup> Ihre Frau Gemahlin.<sup>12</sup> 9. Beste Grüße<sup>13</sup> an Ihre Familie!<sup>14</sup> Auf<sup>15</sup> Wiedersehen!<sup>15</sup> 10. Kommen Sie gut nach Haus! 11. Warum geht<sup>16</sup> Ihr Freund schon weg? 12. Er hat versprochen, jemand<sup>17</sup> zu treffen.<sup>18</sup> 13. Heute<sup>19</sup> nacht<sup>19</sup> hat es sehr stark geregnet. 14. Es hat gegossen<sup>20</sup>; es war ein wirklicher<sup>21</sup> Wolfenbruch.<sup>22</sup> 15. Dennoch<sup>23</sup> waren die Straßen heute<sup>24</sup> morgen<sup>24</sup> nicht sehr naß.<sup>25</sup>

1 it does me grief—I am sorry; 2 still; 3 to fetch from—to go to meet at; 4 willingly; 5 punctually; 6 then—in that case; 7 one another; 8 detain; 9 sleep; 10 of-the-same-case—I wish you the same; 11=compliments; 12 to your mistress spouse—to your wife, or to Mrs. X.; 13 greetings=regards; 14 family (pronounce fah-mee-le-ay); 15 =until we meet again; 16 WEGgehen, to leave; 17 somebody; 18 meet; 19 to-day night=last night; 20 been pouring; 21 real; 22 cloudburst; 23 nevertheless; 24 to-day morning=this morning; 25 wet.



## TWENTIETH LESSON.

103. It has been shown in Rule 85 that if a sentence begins with a RELATIVE PRONOUN, the Verb is placed at the end of the relative sentence, thus :

(The commas are put here as in German.)

My friend, WHO lives on the second floor, is out.

The gentleman, WHOM you saw yesterday, is French.

Mein Freund, DER im zweiten Stock wohnt, ist aus.

Der Herr, DEN Sie gestern gesehen haben, ist ein Franzose.

104. SEPARABLE VERBS which are placed at the end of the sentence are not separable in that case.

The lady, WHO just went out, has come back.

The train, THAT arrived five minutes ago, is still here.

Die Dame, DIE gerade ausging, ist zurück-gekommen.

Der Zug, DER vor fünf Minuten ankam, ist noch hier.

## EXERCISE I.

1. Who copied the letter? 2. The man, who copied your letter, is here. 3. When<sup>1</sup> does the train start<sup>2</sup>? 4. The train, that starts at four o'clock, ought to suit<sup>3</sup> (to-) you. 5. Lock<sup>4</sup> the door, please. 6. The key, with which you locked the door, was the wrong<sup>5</sup> one.<sup>6</sup> 7. He is removing<sup>7</sup> to-day. 8. I cannot forget the day, on<sup>8</sup> which we moved-in<sup>9</sup> here. 9. Wind<sup>10</sup> up your watch, please. 10. These are the clocks, that we wound up last week.<sup>11</sup> 11. He is putting<sup>12</sup> on his boots. 12. Do you know the man, who put his hat on just<sup>14</sup> now<sup>14</sup>?

1 wann; 2 abfahren; 3 passen; 4 zuschließen or abschließen; 5 falsch; 6 ONE not to be translated; 7 ausziehen; 8 an; 9 einziehen; 10 aufziehen; 11 Woche; 12 anziehen; 13 aufsetzen; 14 gerade.

105. welcher, etc., can be used for der, die, das, etc., in every case. However der, etc. is more usual.

The lady, to whom you WERE TALKING yesterday evening, has left.

The gentleman whose son CALLED ON you on Sunday wants to see (speak) you.

Die Dame, mit der (or mit welcher) Sie gestern abend SPRACHEN, ist abgereist.

Der Herr, dessen Sohn Sie am Sonntag BESUCHTE, wünscht Sie zu sprechen.

## EXAMPLES OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES.

who WAS there?

Why DID you not DO it?

when HAVE you SEEN them?

wer war dort or da?

warum taten Sie es nicht?

wann haben Sie sie gesehen?

106. Words of INTERROGATION like WHAT, WHO, WHY, WHEN, etc., require the Verb at the end of the sentence when used in dependent sentences.

(In that case no sign of interrogation is used.)

I do not know, who WAS there.

Tell me, why you DID not do it.

Let us know, when you HAVE SEEN them.

Ich weiß nicht, wer dort war.

Sagen Sie mir, warum Sie es nicht taten.

Lassen Sie uns wissen, wann Sie sie gesehen haben.

## EXERCISE II.

1. Where does he live<sup>1</sup>? 2. Can you tell me, where he lives? 3. How do you do<sup>2</sup> that? 4. Show me, how you do that. 5. Why did he not come? 6. Who knows, why he did not come yesterday? 7. What was that? 8. Explain<sup>3</sup> to me, what that was. 9. To<sup>4</sup> whom<sup>4</sup> have you been speaking? 10. I do not know, whom you have been speaking to<sup>4</sup>. 11. Whom did you see at<sup>5</sup> the<sup>5</sup> hotel?

1 wohnen; 2 tun or machen; 3 erklären; 4 =with whom; 5 =in the, in dem or im.

107. In DEPENDENT SENTENCES the Verb is put at the end.

I know, that he is not industrious.

We hope, (that) she WILL ARRIVE safely.

Do you believe, that he HAS DONE it?

Ich weiß, daß er nicht fleißig IST.

Wir hoffen, daß sie gut ANKOMMEN WIRD.

Glauben Sie, daß er es GETAN HAT?

## EXERCISE III.

1. Do you know, that he is here? 2. I do not believe, that he will come. 3. They hope, that you will call-on<sup>1</sup> them. 4. We read in the paper, that he has become a general.<sup>2</sup> 5. I told him, that you live here. 6. You know, that it is NOT true.

1=visit; 2 General (ghe-ne-rah).



108. The natural position of a DEPENDENT SENTENCE is to come after the PRINCIPAL SENTENCE. But if the dependent sentence begins with a SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTION, the position of the two sentences can be reversed without affecting the sense.

This test is the easiest way to recognize SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.

He left, BECAUSE I was not there.

This happened, BEFORE we arrived in London.

I shall wait for him, ALTHOUGH it is late.

Er ging weg, weil ich nicht dort war.

Dies geschah, ehe wir in London ankamen.

Ich werde auf ihn warten, obgleich es spät ist.

109. All similar sentences can be reversed without altering the sense, but the Verb of the principal sentence is then put before the Subject.

(In the ordinary position the Subject begins the principal sentence, but as now the dependent sentence comes first, the Subject of the principal sentence follows the Verb in German.)

BECAUSE I was not there, he left.  
BEFORE we arrived in London, this happened.

ALTHOUGH it is late, I shall wait for him.

WEIL ich nicht dort war, ging er weg.  
EHE wir in London ankamen, geschah dies.

OBGLEICH es spät ist, werde ich auf ihn warten.

#### EXERCISE IV.

(The punctuation followed here is the German one).

1. They were no more there,<sup>1</sup> when<sup>2</sup> we came. 2. I am willing to wait, until<sup>2</sup> it strikes<sup>3</sup> five o'clock. 3. He wrote the letter, before<sup>2</sup> he went home. 4. He smoked a cigar, while<sup>2</sup> he was reading the paper.<sup>4</sup> 5. Although she is so young, he lets<sup>5</sup> her go alone to<sup>6</sup> her music-lesson.<sup>6</sup> 6. I meet<sup>7</sup> him nearly<sup>8</sup> every<sup>9</sup> day,<sup>9</sup> when<sup>2</sup> I take<sup>10</sup> my walk.<sup>10</sup> 7. I did not go, because<sup>2</sup> it was so late. 8. They did not know, that I was alone in my office.<sup>11</sup> 9. We accompanied them home, after<sup>2</sup> we had signed<sup>12</sup> the contract.<sup>13</sup>

1 da or dort; 2 see list of Subordinate Conjunctions opposite; 3 strike, schlagen, schlug, geschlagen; 4 newspaper, Zeitung (f.), or Tagblatt (n.), or Blatt (n.); 5 lassen, ließ, gelassen; 6 in die Musikstunde; 7 treffen, traf, getroffen; 8 beinahe; 9 jeden Tag; 10 einen Spaziergang machen; 11 Kontor (n.); 12 unterschrieben, signed; 13 Kontrakt.

#### A FEW SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.

1. AFTER, nachdem; 2. AS, da, weil; 3. ALTHOUGH, obgleich;
4. BECAUSE, weil; 5. BEFORE, ehe; 6. DURING, WHILE, während;
7. IN ORDER THAT, damit; 8. THAT, daß; 9. UNTIL, TILL, bis;
10. WHEN, IF, wenn; 11. WHEN, AS, als.

PRON. 1 nahk-dame; 2 dah, vile; 3 op-glike; 4 vile; 5 ay-e; 6 vare-ent; 7 dah-mitt; 8 dahss; 9 biss; 10 venn; 11 ahls.

110. WHEN is translated als in sentences like the following:

It was late, WHEN he went away.  
The train had gone, WHEN we arrived at the station.

Es war spät, ALS er wegging.

Der Zug war abgefahren, ALS wir auf dem Bahnhof ankamen.

#### CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Da ich sehr müde war, ging ich zu Bett (or ins Bett).
2. Wissen Sie vielleicht,<sup>1</sup> wo der Herr J— wohnt? 3. Sie spielten<sup>2</sup> Karten, während wir zu<sup>3</sup> Abend aßen. 4. Er war ganz damit einverstanden,<sup>4</sup> nachdem ich es ihm erklärt<sup>5</sup> hatte.
5. Ich möchte<sup>6</sup> wissen, warum er<sup>7</sup> mir aus dem Weg geht.<sup>7</sup>
6. Bitte, sagen Sie mir, worüber<sup>8</sup> er mit Ihnen gesprochen hat. 7. Ehe ich Ihnen dies verspreche, müssen Sie mir weitere<sup>9</sup> Auskunft<sup>10</sup> geben. 8. Lassen<sup>11</sup> Sie das Feuer anzünden,<sup>12</sup> da es manchmal<sup>13</sup> recht<sup>14</sup> kalt ist. 9. Wir können nichts Weiteres<sup>9</sup> tun, ehe wir seine Antwort erhalten<sup>15</sup> haben. 10. Weil Sie so ungeduldig<sup>16</sup> waren, so<sup>17</sup> ließ er Sie<sup>17</sup> um<sup>18</sup> so länger warten. 11. Wenn das wirklich<sup>19</sup> so ist, dann sollte er sich<sup>20</sup> schämen.<sup>20</sup> 12. Ich kann mir<sup>21</sup> nicht denken, daß er ein so kleinlicher<sup>22</sup> Mensch<sup>23</sup> ist.

1 perhaps; 2 Karten spielen, to play at cards; 3 zu Abend essen, to sup—to eat for evening; 4 einverstanden sein, to agree; 5 explained; 6 should like to; 7 he goes to-me out-of the way—he avoids me; 8 about what, über was; 9 further; 10 information; 11 let=have; 12 to light; 13 many a time=sometimes; 14 right=very; 15 received; 16 impatient; 17 so let he you—he kept you; 18 um so länger, all (or so much) the longer; 19 really; 20 be ashamed of himself; 21 to-me; emphatic, not translated; 22 small-minded; 23 being, fellow.

PRONUNCIATION: 3 tsooh-ah-bent ess-en; 4 ine-fer-shtahnd-en sine.



## TWENTY-FIRST LESSON.

111. If the Verb consists of three parts in English, (1) Auxiliary, (2) Infinitive, and (3) Past Participle, the Infinitive occupies the last place in German.

he (1) will (2) HAVE (3) spoken  
they (1) would not (2) HAVE  
(3) written to you

er wird gesprochen HABEN  
sie würden nicht an Sie ge-  
schrieben HABEN

The Infinitive and Past Participle come at the end of the sentence.

112. If a Verb consisting of two or three parts is thrown to the end, the English order of the three words is exactly reversed.

The lady, whom he WILL marry  
next week, is very beautiful.

Die Dame, die er nächste Woche  
heiraten WIRD, ist sehr schön.

The book, that you HAVE bought,  
is very valuable.

Das Buch, das Sie gekauft HABEN,  
ist sehr wertvoll.

The pleasure, that he would HAVE  
had, one cannot describe (pic-  
ture).

Die Freude, die er gehabt HABEN  
würde, kann man nicht be-  
schreiben.

## EXERCISE I.

1. He will have sold his house. 2. We would have<sup>1</sup> gone home. 3. They would not have had the time. 4. You would not have<sup>1</sup> arrived before<sup>2</sup> nine o'clock. 5. He will not find<sup>1</sup> him at home, if he has not written to<sup>3</sup> him. 6. I would not have written to<sup>3</sup> them. 7. He is coming back, because he cannot have met<sup>4</sup> them. 8. They are not coming, because they would be<sup>5</sup> fined.<sup>6</sup> 9. It is probably<sup>7</sup> too late; they will have sold it.

1 see rule 31; 2 vor; 3 write to, schreiben an, followed by Accusative, or without an followed by Dative; 4 treffen; 5 = become, werden; 6 strafen or bestrafen; 7 wahrscheinlich.

113.—werden, to become, is a very important IRREGULAR VERB.

1. I become, ich werde | 3. I became, ich wurde [den  
2. he becomes, er wird | 4. I have become, ich bin gewor-

PRON.: vair-de; 2 veert; 3 voor-de; 4 ghe-voor-den.

He becomes a soldier Er wird ein Soldat

The word following BECOME is in the Nominative, as TO BECOME, like TO BE, has no Object either in English or in German.

## EXERCISE II.

1. What do<sup>1</sup> you want to<sup>1</sup> become? 2. I<sup>2</sup> should-like-  
to<sup>2</sup> become a clergyman.<sup>3</sup> 3. I am<sup>4</sup> getting<sup>4</sup> old. 4. You  
are not getting<sup>4</sup> any<sup>5</sup> younger. 5. He is getting<sup>4</sup> deaf.<sup>6</sup> 6.  
You are becoming a celebrated<sup>7</sup> man. 7. I got<sup>4</sup> very tired.  
8. Did it not get<sup>4</sup> very tedious<sup>8</sup> for you? 9. What did he  
become? 10. What became of<sup>9</sup> him? 11. What has  
become of<sup>9</sup> them?

1 = will you? 2 ich möchte; 3 Geistlicher; 4 = become; 5  
'any' not translated here; 6 taub; 7 berühmt; 8 langweilig; 9 = out.  
PRON. 2 ik merk-te; 3 guy's-lik-er; 6 toob (ow as in 'fowl');  
7 be-REEMt (pronounce EE with rounded lips); 8 lahng-vile-ik.

114.—The English TO BE is translated in German by werden,  
if followed by a PAST PARTICIPLE, and if the sentence is in  
the Passive Voice; thus,

What IS BEING done?

Was WIRD getan?

Who WAS (BEING) wounded?

Wer WURDE verwundet?

He has BEEN dismissed.

Er ist entlassen WORDEN.

You will BE fined.

Sie werden bestraft WORDEN.

He would BE elected.

Er würde erwählt WORDEN.

Notice that the PAST PARTICIPLE is worden instead  
of geworden in the PASSIVE VOICE.

## EXERCISE III.

1. The house will be sold to-morrow. 2. It was not  
accepted.<sup>1</sup> 3. The luggage was (being) examined.<sup>2</sup> 4. You  
will be informed.<sup>3</sup> 5. He has been buried<sup>4</sup> to-day. 6. Who  
has been elected<sup>5</sup>? 7. They were (being) arrested.<sup>6</sup> 8. The  
doors were just (being) shut.<sup>7</sup> 9. He was hanged<sup>8</sup> this<sup>9</sup>  
morning.<sup>9</sup> 10. Everything<sup>10</sup> has been sold. 11. You will  
not be invited.<sup>11</sup> 12. They were being laughed<sup>12</sup> at.<sup>12</sup>

1 angenommen; 2 untersucht; 3 benachrichtigt; 4 begraben; 5  
erwählt; 6 arretiert or verhaftet; 7 geschlossen; 8 gehängt; 9 heute  
morgen (to-day morning); 10 alles; 11 eingeladen; 12 ausgelacht.

PRON. 1 ahn-ge-komm-en; 2 oont-er-sookt; 3 be-nahk rik-ikt;  
4 be-grah-ben; 5 er-vallt; 6 ah-re-teert, fer-hahft-et\*; 7 ge-schloss-  
en; 8 ge-hengt; 9 hoy-te morg-en; 10 ahll\*-es; 11 ine-ge-lahd-en;  
12 owss-ge-lahkt.\* \*'ah' very short in these words.



## 115. It is very important to distinguish the PASSIVE VOICE:

## NOT PASSIVE VOICE.

The bank IS closed.	Die Bank ist geschlossen.
The house WAS sold.	Das Haus war verkauft.
The children WERE dressed.	Die Kinder waren angezogen.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

The bank IS BEING closed at four o'clock.	Die Bank wird um vier Uhr geschlossen.
The house HAS BEEN sold.	Das Haus ist verkauft worden.
The children WERE just BEING dressed.	Die Kinder wurden gerade angezogen.

The word BEING is generally omitted in such sentences in English, yet the PASSIVE VOICE must be used.

## EXERCISE IV.

1. The clock<sup>1</sup> is wound-up.<sup>2</sup> 2. When was this clock wound up? 3. This fountain-pen<sup>3</sup> is filled.<sup>4</sup> 4. When was<sup>5</sup> it filled? 5. The letter-box<sup>6</sup> was emptied.<sup>7</sup> 6. When has it been emptied? 7. The money<sup>8</sup> has been lost.<sup>9</sup> 8. It is not<sup>10</sup> yet<sup>10</sup> lost. 9. The book is well<sup>11</sup> printed.<sup>12</sup> 10. It has been printed in England. 11. The order<sup>13</sup> is being executed.<sup>14</sup> 12. Has the order not been executed yet?

1 Uhr (f.); 2 aufgezogen; 3 Füllfeder (f.); 4 gefüllt; 5=became; 6 Briefkasten; 7 geleert; 8 Geld (n.); 9 verloren; 10 noch nicht; 11=gut; 12 gedruckt; 13 Auftrag; 14 ausgeführt.

PRON. 1 oor; 2 owf-ge-zohg-en; 3 fill fay-der; 4 ge-fillt; 6 breef kahss-ten; 7 ge-lairt; 8 gelt; 9 fer-lor-en; 10 nok nikt; 11 goot (oo long); 12 ge-droockt; 13 owf-trahg; 14 owss-ge-feert.

## 116. Sentences in the PASSIVE VOICE can generally be completed by adding BY, and the name of the DOER of the action

He was blamed BY ME.	Er wurde von mir getadelt.
The books were written BY HIM quite alone.	Die Bücher wurden von ihm ganz allein geschrieben.
The children have been punished BY THEIR TEACHER.	Die Kinder sind von ihrem Lehrer bestraft worden.

## EXERCISE V.

1. He is being laughed-at<sup>1</sup> by everybody.<sup>2</sup> 2. They were laughed-at by their friends. 3. You are envied<sup>3</sup> by

your enemies.<sup>4</sup> 4. He has been envied a<sup>5</sup> great deal.<sup>5</sup> 5. He is convinced<sup>6</sup> of it. 6. Have you convinced him? 7. He has been convinced of it. 8. You have persuaded<sup>7</sup> me. 9. I have been persuaded by you. 10. The child<sup>8</sup> is found again. 11. Where was the child found? 12. There<sup>9</sup> has not been any gold<sup>10</sup> found in this mine.<sup>11</sup>

1 ausgelacht; 2 jedermann; 3 beneidet; 4 Feind; 5=very; 6 überzeugt; 7 überredet; 8 Kind (n.); 9 es; 10 Gold (n.); 11 Mine.

PRON. 1 awss-ge-lahkt; 2 yay-der-mahnn; 3 be-ny-det; 4 fine't; 4 ee-ber-tsoygt; 7 ee-ber-ray-det; 8 kinnt; 10 golt; 11 mee-ne.

## CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Warum ist das Bett nicht gemacht worden? 2. Wann sind die Sachen gebracht worden? 3. Er wurde von den Leuten<sup>1</sup> betrogen.<sup>2</sup> 4. Was ist aus<sup>3</sup> ihm geworden? 5. Der Schirm ist wieder<sup>4</sup> überzogen<sup>4</sup> worden. 6. Wir wurden von ihnen eingeladen.<sup>5</sup> 7. Er war schon abgereist.<sup>6</sup> 8. Ich wurde nicht befragt.<sup>7</sup> 9. Sie werden überfordert<sup>8</sup> werden. 10. Wir sind gut behandelt<sup>9</sup> worden. 11. Sind Sie nicht sehr müde geworden? 12. Mein Bruder ist (ein\*) Pfarrer<sup>10</sup> geworden. 13. Was möchten<sup>11</sup> Sie<sup>11</sup> werden? 14. Er ist ein schlechter Kerl<sup>12</sup> geworden. 15. Er wird morgen verhaftet<sup>13</sup> werden. 16. Wurden Sie nicht hinausgeworfen<sup>14</sup>? 17. Diese Zeitung wird wenig gelesen. 18. Sie wurde früher<sup>15</sup> viel mehr gelesen. 19. Dies ist von verschiedenen<sup>16</sup> Schriftstellern<sup>17</sup> behauptet<sup>18</sup> worden. 20. Es wurde sogar<sup>19</sup> von dem berühmten<sup>20</sup> D— behauptet.

1 Leute, people; 2 deceived, cheated; 3 out=of; 4 (again) recovered=covered again; 5 invited; 6 started on a journey; 7 consulted (or gefragt); 8 overcharged; 9 treated; 10 parson, vicar; 11 would you like to; 12 fellow, 'lot'; 13 arrested; 14 thrown out, turned out; 15 formerly; 16 several; 17 author; 18 asserted; 19 even; 20 celebrated.

PRON. 1 loy-ten; 2 be-trohng-en; 3 owss (ow as in 'how'); 4 ee-ber-tsohg-en; 5 ine-ge-lah-den; 6 ahpp-ge-rise'tt; 7 be frahgt; 8 ee-ber-ford-ert; 9 be-hahnn-daltt; 10 p'fah-rer; 11 merk-ten; 12 kairt; 13 fer-hahft-et; 14 he-nowss-ge-vorf-en; 15 free-er.

\* ein before trades and professions is generally omitted.

† ah and ai are very short except in 5 and 7.



## TWENTY-SECOND LESSON.

117. When **THEY**, **YOU**, **PEOPLE**, are used with an **INDEFINITE MEANING**, they are translated in German by **man (ONE)**, as :

Where do <b>YOU</b> buy stamps?	Wo kauft <b>man</b> Marken?
<b>THEY</b> were singing and dancing the whole night.	<b>Man</b> sang und tanzte die ganze Nacht.
<b>PEOPLE</b> only said so.	<b>Man</b> sagte nur so. [dient.
<b>ONE</b> is well looked after here.	<b>Man</b> wird hier gut besorgt or be- besorgt means 'attended to'; bedient means 'served.'

118. **man** is frequently used instead of the **PASSIVE VOICE**, which is then changed into the **ACTIVE VOICE**; thus,

### PASSIVE VOICE:

They <b>WERE</b> always <b>SEEN</b> together.	Sie wurden immer zusammen gesehen.
It <b>IS REPORTED</b> from Berlin.	Es wird aus Berlin berichtet.

The above sentences changed into the **ACTIVE VOICE**:

People always <b>SAW</b> them together.	<b>Man</b> sah sie immer zusammen.
They <b>REPORT</b> from Berlin.	<b>Man</b> berichtet aus Berlin.

### EXERCISE I.

1. People only speak German here. 2. They sent him to<sup>1</sup> prison<sup>1</sup> for<sup>2</sup> six months. 3. Where do you buy stationery<sup>3</sup>? 4. At<sup>4</sup> first<sup>4</sup> it was not believed. 5. One cannot do that in England. 6. He was listened<sup>5</sup> to<sup>5</sup> patiently.<sup>6</sup> 7. Only English is spoken here. 8. You know, you cannot always do as<sup>7</sup> you like.<sup>8</sup> 9. Why were they not told<sup>9</sup> the truth<sup>10</sup>? 10. When people are at home, they can do as they like.<sup>8</sup> 11. Where do they serve<sup>11</sup> breakfast<sup>12</sup>? 12. You do not like<sup>13</sup> to<sup>13</sup> complain<sup>14</sup> continually.<sup>15</sup>

1 ins Gefängnis; 2 auf (followed here by the Accusative; time comes before place in German); 3 Papierwaren; 4 zuerst or im Anfang or anfänglich; 5 anhören; 6 geduldig; 7 wie; 8 like=*will*; 9 tell, sagen (followed by Dative); 10 Wahrheit (f.); 11 servieren; 12 das Frühstück (n.); 13 mögen; 14 klagen; 15 fortwährend.

PRON. 1 inss ge-feng-niss; 2 owf; 3 pah-peer-vah-ran; 4 tsoo-airst, im ahn-fahng, ahn-feng-lik; 5 ahn-her-ran; 6 ge-dooll-dik; 10 vahr-bite; 11 ser-veor-en; 12 free-shtick (EE and I to be pronounced with rounded lips); 13 morg-en; 14 klahg-en; 15 fort-vair-ent.

119. The **ACCUSATIVE** or **OBJECT** of **man (one)** is **einen**, and the **DATIVE** **einem**.

He serves <b>ONE</b> badly.	Er bedient <b>einen</b> schlecht.
Such people never tell <b>ONE</b> the truth.	Solche Leute sagen <b>einem</b> nie die Wahrheit.

### EXERCISE II.

1. He does not look-at<sup>1</sup> you (=one), when he talks<sup>2</sup> to<sup>3</sup> you (=one). 2. He tells people (=to one) frankly,<sup>4</sup> what he wants.<sup>5</sup> 3. They treat<sup>6</sup> one very haughtily.<sup>7</sup> 4. You do not give one time (=you give to one no time<sup>8</sup>). 5. The proprietor<sup>9</sup> does not seem<sup>10</sup> to know one again. 6. These people<sup>11</sup> cheat<sup>12</sup> you (=one), when they can. 7. Do they tell you (=says one to-one), what one has to do? 8. Why don't you believe people (to-one)? 9. They do not even<sup>13</sup> thank you (=to-one). 10. There is not sufficient<sup>14</sup> room<sup>15</sup> for you (=one). 11. That is not the way<sup>16</sup> to talk to<sup>3</sup> people (=one). 12. They (=one) do not give you (=to-one) sufficient to eat.<sup>17</sup>

1 ansehen; 2 sprechen; 3 =with; 4 aufrichtig or offen; 5 =will; 6 behandeln; 7 hochmütig, or more colloquial, von oben herab; 8 Zeit (f.); 9 Besitzer; 10 scheinen; 11 Leute; 12 betrügen; 13 einmal; 14 genügend; 15 Platz; 16 manner, Weise; 17 essen.

PRON. 1 ahn-say-en; 2 shprek-en; 4 owf-rik-tik, off-en; 6 behahnn-deln; 7 hohk-mee-tik, fon oh-ben he-rahpp; 8 tsite; 9 be-sitss-er; 10 shine-en; 11 loy-te; 12 be-treeg-en; 14 ge-neeg-ent; 15 plah-ts; 16 vy-ze; 17 ess-en.

120. There are a number of words called **CO-ORDINATIVE CONJUNCTIONS**, which simply unite two sentences.

These two sentences are of equal importance, and as neither is dependent on the other, their position cannot be reversed, as is the case with the principal and dependent sentences explained in pars. 107-109.

The **SUBJECT** of the second sentence comes after the Verb (par. 102).

I was not there, therefore <b>HE</b> could not see me.	Ich war nicht dort, daher konnte <b>ER</b> mich nicht sehen.
We were tired, still <b>WE</b> went with them.	Wir waren müde, dennoch gingen <b>WIR</b> mit ihnen.



A few of these Co-ORDINATIVE CONJUNCTIONS are :

1. außerdem, besides ; 2. dennoch, nevertheless ; 3. dagegen, on the other hand ; 4. daher, therefore ; 5. doch, yet ; 6. jedoch, however.

PRON. 1 owss-er-dehm ; 2 denn-nok ; 3 dah-gay-gen ; 4 dah-hair (ah very short in 3 and 4) ; 5 dok ; 6 yeh-dok.

### EXERCISE III.

1. Our clock<sup>1</sup> was twenty minutes slow,<sup>2</sup> we had however time<sup>3</sup> enough.<sup>3</sup> 2. We arrived<sup>4</sup> half<sup>5</sup> a<sup>6</sup> minute after six at<sup>6</sup> the station,<sup>6</sup> yet the train had already left.<sup>7</sup> 3. There<sup>8</sup> were two young girls<sup>9</sup> in the carriage ; besides, there were three workmen<sup>10</sup> in it. 4. We waited until four o'clock, however they did not come. 5. They promised to call<sup>11</sup> on<sup>11</sup> us after (the) supper,<sup>12</sup> therefore we remained at home. 6. It was impossible<sup>13</sup> for<sup>14</sup> me to go, besides it was far<sup>15</sup> too late.

1 Uhr ; 2 to be slow (of a clock), nachgehen ; 3 genug Zeit or Zeit genug ; 4 ankommen ; 5 a half ; 6 auf dem Bahnhof or auf der Station ; 7 abfahren ; 8 es ; 9 Mädchen ; 10 Arbeiter ; 11=visit ; 12 Abend-essen ; 13 unmöglich ; 14 for me=mir ; 15 =much.

121. The following four words (called Co-ordinative Conjunctions) do not affect the position of the SUBJECT, although they begin the sentence.

AND und (oont)

FOR denn (denn)

BUT aber (ah-ber)

OR oder (oh-der)

He was out, BUT she was at home.

I wrote, AND she read.

We went, FOR it was late.

Er war aus, ABER sie war daheim.

Ich schrieb, UND sie las.

Wir gingen, DENN es war spät.

### EXERCISE IV.

1. He went to<sup>1</sup> the right,<sup>1</sup> and she went to<sup>2</sup> the left.<sup>2</sup> 2. I saw him, but he did not say anything.<sup>3</sup> 3. You must not smoke here, for it is forbidden.<sup>4</sup> 4. Pay me or I (shall) summon<sup>5</sup> you. 5. I wanted to call<sup>6</sup> on him, but he was not at<sup>7</sup> home.<sup>7</sup> 6. We must not play cards to-day, for it is Sunday.<sup>8</sup>

1 rechts or nach rechts ; 2 links or nach links ; 3 not anything, nichts ; 4 verboten ; 5 to summon, verklagen ; 6 to call on=visit ; 7 zu Hause or daheim (daheim is the best, but not very much used) ; 8 Sonntag.

122. A few REFLECTIVE VERBS require their OBJECT in the DATIVE. Examples :

I always fancied (=imagined to-myself)

I can get it (=I can procure it to-myself)

I can't think (to-myself) what he means

ich bildete MIR immer ein

ich kann es MIR verschaffen

ich kann MIR nicht denken, was er meint

This rule is not very important, and besides the DATIVE REFLECTIVE PRONOUNS are the same as the ACCUSATIVE, except mir (to myself) and dir (to thyself).

### EXERCISE V.

1. What does he imagine (fancy) ? 2. I took<sup>1</sup> the liberty<sup>1</sup> of coming with them. 3. He flatters<sup>2</sup> himself, that he has convinced<sup>3</sup> us. 4. I am afraid<sup>4</sup> that I have done<sup>5</sup> myself harm with it. 5. I cannot imagine (=think to-myself) how he has managed<sup>6</sup> it. 6. They flattered<sup>2</sup> themselves, on<sup>7</sup> having<sup>7</sup> written it. 7. We resolved,<sup>8</sup> not to do it again.

1 sich erlauben (Dative) ; 2 schmeicheln ; 3 überzeugen ; 4 to be afraid, befürchten ; 5 to do harm, schaden (Dat.) ; 6=done ; 7=te have ; 8 sich vornehmen.

### CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Ich muß um<sup>1</sup> Entschuldigung bitten,<sup>1</sup> daß ich so spät komme, aber ich konnte wirklich<sup>2</sup> nicht früher wegkommen.<sup>3</sup> 2. Sind Sie denn gegenwärtig<sup>4</sup> so sehr beschäftigt ? Ich höre doch immer, daß das Geschäft<sup>5</sup> sehr flau<sup>6</sup> ist. 3. Das ist ganz richtig,<sup>7</sup> denn es war heute eine Ausnahme.<sup>8</sup> 4. Wissen Sie, ob<sup>9</sup> diese Uhr vor- oder nachgeht<sup>10</sup> ? 5. Ich weiß es nicht genau,<sup>11</sup> aber ich glaube, sie geht ganz richtig.<sup>12</sup> 6. Ich erlaube<sup>13</sup> mir,<sup>13</sup> Sie an Ihr Versprechen<sup>14</sup> zu erinnern.<sup>15</sup> 7. Wir haben uns entschlossen,<sup>16</sup> mit Ihnen zu kommen. 8. Ich werde ihn morgen verklagen,<sup>17</sup> wenn er das Geld heute nicht bringt.

1 to ask pardon ; 2 really ; 3 get away ; 4 at present ; 5 business ; 6 slack (flau is a commercial expression) ; 7 correct ; 8 exception ; 9 whether ; 10 vor- and NACHGEHEN, to be fast or slow (of a clock) ; 11 exactly ; 12 correctly ; 13 allow to-myself=take the liberty ; 14 promise ; 15 remind ; 16 decided ; 17 summon.



## TWENTY-THIRD LESSON.

123. As stated in par. 30, students should consider that all **PREPOSITIONS** require the **NOUN** or **PRONOUN** that follows them in German in the **DATIVE**, except those in par. 16.

The following five **PREPOSITIONS** from par. 16 always require the **ACCUSATIVE** in German. In English all Prepositions are followed by the Accusative or Objective case,—for me, for him, for her, for them, etc.

1. durch, by, through; 2. für, for; 3. gegen, against, towards;  
4. ohne, without; 5. um, round or for.

124. The **PREPOSITIONS** in par. 30 always require the **DATIVE**.

They are repeated here, and a few more added to complete the list.

1. aus, out-of; 2. bei, near, upon, at the place of; 3. mit, with;  
4. nach, after, to\*; 5. seit, since; 6. von, from, of; 7. zu, to, at.

\*to is translated by nach before a town or country.

### EXERCISE I.

1. He came out-of the house. 2. Did you do it with a knife? 3. I saw him after the theatre.<sup>1</sup> 4. We were travelling<sup>2</sup> to Hamburg with them. 5. When are you going to France<sup>3</sup>? 6. I have not seen them any<sup>4</sup> more<sup>4</sup> since last<sup>5</sup> month.<sup>6</sup> 7. Have you heard<sup>7</sup> from him or from her? 8. What did you say to your uncle<sup>8</sup>? 9. I have no money about<sup>9</sup> me. 10. Were you the<sup>10</sup> whole day<sup>10</sup> with them?

1 =performance, Teater (n.); 2 reisen; 3 Frankreich; 4 mehr;  
5 letzt; 6 Monat; 7 hören; 8 Onkel; 9 or upon or with (bei);  
10 den ganzen Tag.

125. There are some **PREPOSITIONS** which either require the **DATIVE** or **ACCUSATIVE**, according to circumstances. The following is the complete list:

1. an, at, on, to; 2. auf, on, upon; 3. hinter, behind; 4. in, in, into;  
5. neben, next to, by the side of; 6. über, over, above; 7. unter, below,  
under, among; 8. vor, before, in front of; 9. zwischen, between, among.

These **PREPOSITIONS** should always be followed by the **DATIVE**, unless they are used with a Verb WHICH EXPRESSES A **MOVEMENT IN A DIRECTION**, as shown by the following examples:

REST.—**DATIVE** (answering the question, WHERE?).

He is in the garden.	Er ist in DEM Garten.
It lies on the table.	Es liegt auf DEM Tisch.
They live above you.	Sie wohnen über IHNEN.
The book was behind me.	Das Buch war hinter MIR.

(MOVEMENT TOWARDS.—**ACCUSATIVE** (answering question, WHITHER?).

He goes into the garden.	Er geht in DEN Garten.
I laid it on the table.	Ich legte es auf DEN Tisch.
They threw it above (across) you.	Sie warfen es über SIE.
Put it behind me.	Legen Sie es hinter MICH.

### EXERCISE II.

1. We went into the wood.<sup>1</sup> 2. He came into the room.  
3. Did you lay<sup>2</sup> it on the table? 4. Why did she look<sup>3</sup> in the mirror.<sup>4</sup> 5. Has he come into the house? 6. She went into the kitchen.<sup>5</sup> 7. He rode<sup>6</sup> into the river.<sup>7</sup> 8. The bird<sup>8</sup> was flying over (=across) the house. 9. He poured<sup>9</sup> it over me. 10. They (=one) shot<sup>10</sup> at (auf) us. 11. He put<sup>11</sup> it behind you. 12. She threw<sup>12</sup> it by-the-side-of me.

1 Wald; 2 legen; 3 sehen; 4 Spiegel; 5 Küche; 6 reiten; 7 Fluß; 8 Vogel; 9 goß; 10 schoß; 11 legen or stellen; 12 warf.

PRON. 1 vahld (ah short); 2 lay-gen; 3 say-en; 4 shpee-gel; 5 kree-k-e; 6 ry-ten; 7 flooss; 8 foh-gel; 9 goss; 10 shoss; 11 layg-en, shtell-en; 12 vahrf.

126. The **ACCUSATIVE** is required after the Prepositions in par. 125, even when the **MOVEMENT IN A CERTAIN DIRECTION** expressed by the Verb is rather doubtful, as shown by the following examples:

He looked behind THE door.	Er sah hinter DIE Tür(e).
He reached over ME.	Er langte über MICH.
They nailed it ON THE chair.	Sie nagelten es auf DEN Stuhl.
They stuck the label under HIS picture.	Man klebte den Zettel unter SEIN Bild.

Similar Verbs requiring the **ACCUSATIVE** are:

1. address to, adressieren an or richten an; 2. aim at, zielen auf;  
3. answer to, antworten auf; 4. hit or strike on, treffen auf;  
5. look, sehen, schauen; 6. paint, malen; 7. put=lay, legen;  
8. put=stand upright, stellen; 9. shoot at, schießen auf;  
10. stand=step, treten; 11. write to, schreiben an.



## EXERCISE III.

1. We looked under the bed.<sup>1</sup> 2. We aimed at him. 3. They were shooting at the target.<sup>2</sup> 4. Write to him. 5. The letter is addressed to you. 6. He had written on the table. 7. It was painted on the wall.<sup>3</sup> 8. He was struck on the head.<sup>4</sup> 9. It was put (=stood) in a corner.<sup>5</sup> 10. What did he answer to your letter? 11. I stood (=stepped) between them. 12. He looked over (=above) me.

1 Bett; 2 Scheibe; 3 wall of a room, Wand (f.); 4 Kopf; 5 Ecke.

127. After Verbs expressing a MOVEMENT FROM OR TOWARDS a person or place, THERE (*dort*) is translated by *hin* (heen), and HERE (*hier*) by *her* (hare).

Did you not go THERE?

Gingen Sie nicht HIN?

Why did he come HERE?

Warum kam er HER?

*dorthin* and *hierher* are correct, but too emphatic.

128. *hin* and *her* are also added to Verbs indicating direction, without actual movement to and fro.

We wrote THERE, and they wrote HERE.

Wir schrieben HIN, und sie schrieben HER.

## EXERCISE IV.

1. Who sent it there? 2. Did she not bring it here? 3. Just look here!<sup>1</sup> 4. Do they come here every<sup>2</sup> day? 5. He looked there, and she looked here. 6. We telegraphed<sup>3</sup> to<sup>4</sup> and fro.<sup>4</sup> 7. They came here and we went there. 8. Who took<sup>5</sup> the things<sup>6</sup> there? 9. Why did you send your trunk<sup>7</sup> here? 10. We travelled<sup>8</sup> there and they travelled here.

1 =look once (einmal) here; 2 jeden Tag (Accusative); 3 telegraphieren; 4 hin und her (thither and hither); 5 brachte or nahm; 6 Sache (singular); 7 Koffer; 8 fuhren or reisten.

129. *hin* and *her* are prefixed to PREPOSITIONS, etc.

*hin* indicates direction AWAY from the speaker.

*her* " " TOWARDS " "

These words can only be used with Verbs indicating a direction, as explained in pars. 125, 126, 127, 128.

UPSTAIRS *herauf, hinauf*  
DOWNSTAIRS *herunter, hinunter*

OUT *heraus, hinaus*  
IN *herein, hinein*

OVER *herüber, hinüber*

Please come upstairs!

Bitte, kommen Sie herauf!

Please walk upstairs!

Bitte, gehen Sie hinauf!

You must come in.

Sie müssen hereinkommen

You must go in.

Sie müssen hineingehen.

I am looking down.

Ich sehe hinunter.

He is looking down.

Er sieht herunter.

130. *hin* and *her* can either be added to *wo*? (WHERE?), or be treated as part of the Verb and put at the end.

Where is he going?

Wohin geht er? or Wo geht er hin?

Where does she come from? Wo kommt sie her? or Woher kommt sie?

## EXERCISE V.

1. We went up into their room. 2. They went down into the cellar.<sup>1</sup> 3. She sent it up to us. 4. They did not come in at<sup>2</sup> once.<sup>2</sup> 5. Did you send it over? 6. They threw it over. 7. Why did you not come in? 8. Where does this letter come from? 9. Where is this parcel going to? 10. The ladies went<sup>3</sup> down<sup>3</sup> the staircase.<sup>4</sup> 11. Where are you coming from? 12. Where are they going to?

1 Keller; 2 sofort; 3 hinuntergehen or hinabgehen; 4 Treppe.

## CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

Words with a hyphen (=) between are written as one word in German.

1. Was haben Sie in das Feuer geworfen? 2. Wer hat dies auf den Tisch gelegt?<sup>1</sup> 3. Er hat sich auf meinen Stuhl<sup>2</sup> gesetzt.<sup>3</sup> 4. Warum sind Sie nicht hinauf-gegangen? 5. Wohin haben Sie den Brief adressiert? 6. Er wurde hinaus-geworfen. 7. Ich hatte es mir gedacht.<sup>4</sup> 8. Wir fuhren<sup>5</sup> allein hin, aber wir kamen zusammen<sup>6</sup> zurück.<sup>7</sup> 9. Als ich hinauf-ging, kam er gerade<sup>8</sup> herunter. 10. Ich bat<sup>9</sup> ihn, es herüber-zu-senden. 11. Wir wollten es Ihnen früher<sup>10</sup> hinüber-senden, aber es war uns<sup>11</sup> nicht möglich.<sup>12</sup> 12. Warum kamen Sie nicht heraus?

1 put; 2 chair; 3 seated; 4 imagined; 5 travelled or rode; 6 together; 7 back; 8 just; 9 begged=asked; 10 sooner; 11 for us; 12 possible.



## TWENTY-FOURTH LESSON.

131. LIKE TO followed by another Verb is generally translated by *gern* (or *gerne*).

*mögen* is also the translation of LIKE TO, but it is not so much used, and often means MAY.—*gern*=willingly.

Would you LIKE to go (=go willingly) to the theatre?	Würden Sie <i>gern</i> (or <i>gerne</i> ) ins Theater gehen?
Do you LIKE TO smoke?	Rauchen Sie <i>gern</i> ?
I LIKED TO converse with him.	Ich unterhielt mich <i>gern</i> mit ihm.

### EXERCISE I.

1. Does she like to dance<sup>1</sup>? 2. We liked to play with him. 3. Would you like to drink anything<sup>2</sup>? 4. He will not like to pay for it. 5. I did not like to call<sup>3</sup> on them.<sup>3</sup> 6. Did they not like to play? 7. They like to come with us. 8. She will not like to lend<sup>4</sup> it to us.

1 tanzen; 2 etwas; 3=visit them; 4 leihen.

132. The VERB that is UNDERSTOOD in English after LIKE TO must be expressed in German; as,

We LIKE fish=We like to eat fish. Wir essen *gern* Fisch.  
Does she LIKE tea? } Trinkt sie *gerne* Thee (or Tee)?  
=Does she like to drink tea?

133. TO LIKE meaning TO BE FOND OF, and followed by a Noun or Pronoun, is translated by *gern haben*; as,

I LIKE his brother.	Ich habe seinen Bruder <i>gern</i> .
We do not LIKE her.	Wir haben sie nicht <i>gern</i> .
Did you LIKE your room?	Hatten Sie Ihr Zimmer <i>gern</i> ?
to like better <i>lieber haben</i>	to like best, am liebsten <i>haben</i>
I LIKE this better.	Ich habe dies <i>lieber</i> .
She LIKES that best.	Sie hat das am liebsten.

### EXERCISE II.

1. Do you like meat<sup>1</sup>? 2. He does not like coffee.<sup>2</sup> 3. I like fish.<sup>3</sup> 4. She likes poultry<sup>4</sup> better. 5. We like vegetables<sup>5</sup> best. 6. I like his little son.<sup>6</sup> 7. She liked the little girl<sup>7</sup> best. 8. You will like both.<sup>8</sup> 9. They like to go

hunting.<sup>9</sup> 10. I like fishing<sup>10</sup> better. 11. He likes best to play football.<sup>11</sup> 12. Don't you like to play billiards<sup>12</sup>?

1 Fleisch (n.); 2 Kaffee (m.); 3 Fisch; 4 Geflügel (n.); 5 Gemüse (n.); 6 Sohn; 7 Mädchen (n.); 8 beide; 9=auf die Jagd (*jagt*); 10 fischen; 11 Fußball; 12 Billard (pron.: bill-e-yahrt).

134. Adverbial expressions of time are placed in the ACCUSATIVE if a DEFINITE TIME is referred to.

He comes every evening.	Er kommt jeden Abend.
London, the 1st (first) of May.	London, den 1sten (ersten) Mai.
They played the whole day.	Sie spielten den ganzen Tag.
We met them this morning.	Wir trafen sie diesen Morgen.*

\*heute morgen is generally used for diesen Morgen.

Of course the NOMINATIVE must be used in sentences like the following, where these expressions are the SUBJECT of the sentence:

Every day has its cares.	Jeder Tag hat seine Sorgen.
The evening was very pleasant.	Der Abend war sehr angenehm.
Yesterday was the first of May.	Gestern war der erste Mai.

### EXERCISE III.

1. He was writing the whole<sup>1</sup> evening.<sup>2</sup> 2. I slept half<sup>3</sup> the<sup>3</sup> morning. 3. We go there twice<sup>4</sup> each month.<sup>5</sup> 4. She could not sleep the whole night.<sup>6</sup> 5. Do you see him every day? 6. I am working with him the whole<sup>1</sup> day. 7. Where were you yesterday<sup>7</sup> morning? 8. I was at home the whole morning. 9. We lost half<sup>3</sup> the<sup>3</sup> afternoon.<sup>8</sup> 10. What will you do this evening? 11. The whole day was lost.<sup>9</sup> 12. Half the morning is over.<sup>10</sup>

1 ganz; 2 Abend; 3=the half, halb; 4 zweimal; 5 Monat; 6 Nacht (f.); 7 gestern; 8 Nachmittag; 9 verloren; 10 vorbei.

135. MYSELF, HIMSELF, etc., when used for emphasis, but not reflectively, are translated by *selbst* (or *selber*); as,

The king HIMSELF was there.	Der König selbst war dort.
I MYSELF saw it.	Ich selbst sah es.
You YOURSELF did it.	Sie selbst taten es.

*selber* can be used in all such cases, but it is less usual than *selbst*.



*self-st* and *selber* can be placed at the end of the sentence, thus:

Der König war selbst dort. Ich sah es selbst. Sie taten es selbst.

## EXERCISE IV.

1. The women<sup>1</sup> themselves helped the men. 2. Did you speak to<sup>2</sup> the lady herself? 3. He does not know it himself any<sup>3</sup> more.<sup>3</sup> 4. You yourself have said this. 5. Even<sup>4</sup> the actors<sup>5</sup> had to laugh. 6. Even<sup>4</sup> his mother did not recognize<sup>6</sup> him any<sup>3</sup> more.<sup>3</sup>

1 woman, Frau; 2 to=with; 3 not any more=no more; 4 selbst; 5 Schauspieler; 6 erkennen.

136. In the following expressions, TO BE is translated by *haben* in German.

to be right, *recht haben* | to be wrong, *unrecht haben*

*Recht* and *Unrecht* are Nouns, but are not often written with capitals in these expressions.

I AM right. Ich habe recht. | He IS wrong. Er hat unrecht.

## EXERCISE V.

1. I am not wrong. 2. Are you not right? 3. They were wrong. 4. We were right. 5. You will be wrong. 6. Will he not be right? 7. They would be right. 8. Should I not be wrong?

137. The following expressions can be rendered in two ways: with *haben* or *sein*.

(to) be hungry	hungrig sein	or Hunger haben
" be thirsty	durstig sein	" Durst haben
" be sleepy	schläfrig sein	" Schlaf haben

138. There are three more similar expressions which cannot be rendered with *sein*.

to be afraid	sich fürchten	or Furcht haben
I am warm	es ist MIR warm	" ich habe warm
I am cold	es ist MIR kalt	" ich habe kalt

## EXERCISE VI.—(Translate in both ways.)

1. I shall be hungry. 2. Are you thirsty? 3. We are not sleepy. 4. Are you not hungry? 5. They were not

thirsty. 6. We should be sleepy. 7. He is not afraid. 8. We are warm. 9. Are you not cold? 10. They were afraid. 11. Were they cold? 12. They will be warm.

139. The foregoing expressions can only be used in reference to persons. With things the translation is the same as in English.

The answer is right.

His solution is wrong.

The room was cold.

The beds are warm.

Die Antwort ist richtig.

Seine Auflösung ist falsch.\*

Das Zimmer war kalt.

Die Betten sind warm.

\* also UNrichtig or nicht richtig

## EXERCISE VII.

1. Who is right? 2. It was not right to do this. 3. Are these men cold? 4. My coffee is nearly cold. 5. It is very cold to-day. 6. That is quite wrong.

## CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Möchten Sie gern etwas trinken? 2. Wir hören sehr gern gute Musik. 3. Ich hatte den jungen Mann sehr gern. 4. Haben Sie mit dem Arzt selbst gesprochen? 5. Sie haben recht, und ich habe nicht unrecht. 6. Das ist ganz falsch (or unrichtig). 7. Es ist uns sehr warm. 8. War es Ihnen nicht zu heiß<sup>1</sup> dort? 9. Wir waren hungrig und durstig. 10. Seine Antwort war nicht ganz richtig. 11. Er ging in seinem Garten herum.<sup>2</sup> 12. Er schrieb den Brief auf diesem Tisch. 13. Wem (or An wen) haben Sie gerade geschrieben? 14. Ich möchte<sup>3</sup> gern ein hübsches<sup>4</sup> Buch kaufen. 15. Sie möchte gern einen spannenden<sup>5</sup> Roman<sup>6</sup> lesen. 16. Soll ich Ihnen erzählen,<sup>7</sup> was mir heute passiert<sup>8</sup> (or vorgekommen) ist? 17. Essen Sie gerne Austern<sup>9</sup>? 18. Ja, wenn sie groß und fett<sup>10</sup> sind. 19. Die kleinen sind aber die besten. 20. So sagt man; ich ziehe aber die großen vor.<sup>11</sup> Wir<sup>12</sup> auch.<sup>12</sup>

1 hot; 2 about; 3 should like to; 4 nice; 5 thrilling, exciting; 6 novel; 7 narrate, tell; 8 happened; 9 oysters; 10 fat; 11 vorziehen, to prefer; 12 we also=so do we.



# TWENTY-FIFTH LESSON.

Most IRREGULAR VERBS having an *e* in the Stem change that *e* into *i* in the third person Singular of the Present (see par. 37).

Exceptions taking *ie* instead of *i* :

he sees, er sieht ; it happens, es geschieht ; he reads, er liest

140. The *e* in the STEM of these Verbs is changed in the IMPERFECT or PAST TENSE into *a* ; thus,

(to) give, geben ; gave, gab ; given, gegeben  
(to) read, lesen ; read, las ; read, gelesen

(to) eat, essen, (of animals) fressen ; (to) happen, geschehen ;  
(to) see, sehen ; (to) step, treten ; (to) measure, messen.

Past Participles : EATEN, gegessen ; HAPPENED, geschehen.

141. A few of these Verbs change the *e* of the STEM into *o* in the PAST PARTICIPLE ; thus,

(to) take, nehmen ; took, nahm ; taken, genommen  
„ speak, sprechen ; spoke, sprach ; spoken, gesprochen  
(to) break, brechen ; (to) sting, stab, stechen ; (to) spoil, verderben ;  
„ help, helfen ; „ hit, meet, treffen ; „ throw, werfen  
„ forget, vergessen „ recommend, empfehlen

## EXERCISE I.

1. What was he reading? 2. He reads everything.<sup>1</sup>  
3. Have you read this? 4. Does he speak German? 5. He was speaking English. 6. Why have you not spoken? 7. What will happen now? 8. It happens often.<sup>2</sup> 9. What happened? Nothing has<sup>3</sup> happened. 10. He does not help me. 11. Did you help them? 12. They have helped us a<sup>4</sup> lot.<sup>4</sup>

1 alles ; 2 oft or häufig ; 3=is ; 4=very much.

142. MAY is frequently translated by *mögen* or *dürfen*.

(see also paragraphs 24, 28, 50, 51).

You MAY come with us. Sie dürfen mit uns kommen.  
He MAY come ; I don't know. Er mag kommen ; ich weiß nicht.  
MIGHT I ask you something? Dürfte ich Sie etwas fragen?

## EXERCISE II.

1. May I ask? 2. It may be. 3. May we go? 4. They may be there. 5. Might I help you? 6. She may be out.

143. INDEFINITE TIME is expressed by the GENITIVE.

(Definite time is expressed by the Accusative, see par. 131.)

In THE MORNING and EVENING | Morgens und abends  
We went ONE DAY to ... | Wir gingen eines Tags nach ...

144. ADVERBS OF TIME come in German before ADVERBS OF PLACE.

We went home YESTERDAY. | Wir gingen GESTERN nach Hause.  
He is only there IN THE MORNING. | Er ist nur MORGENS dort.

## EXERCISE III.

1. They were at<sup>1</sup> the theatre in the evening. 2. Were you at<sup>1</sup> your office<sup>2</sup> yesterday? 3. She came home early<sup>3</sup> to-day. 4. They went there very late. 5. Were you there after lunch<sup>4</sup>? 6. Will you be there to-morrow at six o'clock<sup>5</sup>?

1=in ; 2 Kontor (n.) ; 3 früh ; 4=the meal, das Essen ; 5 Uhr (f.).

145. The PREPOSITIONS which require the GENITIVE are not much used, and in conversation the DATIVE is frequently used instead of the Genitive. The principal ones are :

1. anstatt, instead of ; 2. während, during ;  
3. wegen, on account of ; 4. trotz, in spite of.

PROX. : 1 ahnn-shtaht ; 2 vair-end ; 3 vay-gen ; 4 trotsa.

during the rain während des Regens or während dem Regen  
instead of me anstatt meiner or anstatt mir

on account of the bad weather { wegen des schlechten Wetters  
or wegen dem schlechten Wetter

146. The GENITIVE of the PERSONAL PRONOUNS is formed by adding *er* to the words in par. 14.

meiner seiner ihrer unserer Ihrer ihrer  
(FAMILIAR FORMS : deiner and eurer)

These forms can only be used after Prepositions or Verbs requiring the Genitive ; of me, of him, of her, etc., are von mir, von ihm, von ihr, etc.

Notice the expressions : for my sake, for his sake, for her sake, etc. meinetwegen, seinetwegen, ihretwegen ; unsertwegen, ihretwegen, etc.

They are used instead of wegen meiner or wegen mir.

halben or willen can be added instead of wegen : meinet halben or meinet willen. These three words have exactly the same meaning.



147. 'THERE' is translated by *es* in German, when *THERE* is quite INDEFINITE, and does not mean 'in that place.'

THERE is nobody here.

*Es* ist niemand hier.

THERE were no knives there.

*Es* waren keine Messer da.

#### EXERCISE IV.

1. There is no money in the cashbox.<sup>1</sup> 2. There were two stamps<sup>2</sup> in the envelope.<sup>3</sup> 3. There are only<sup>4</sup> two places left.<sup>5</sup> 4. There will not be any cigars left.<sup>6</sup> 5. There would not be a minute<sup>6</sup> to lose. 6. There is a gentleman at the door.

1 Kasse; 2=postage-stamps, Frei-marken,\* shortened into Marken; 3 Brief-umschlag\*; 4=nur noch; 5 over, übrig; 6 Minute.

\*In the foot-notes, compound words are sometimes divided by a hyphen, to show the formation; such words are written and printed as one word in ordinary German.

148. In QUESTIONS, this indefinite *THERE* is not translated at all.

Is *THERE* anybody at home?

Ist jemand zu Hause?

Are *THERE* no glasses on the table?

Sind keine Gläser auf dem Tisch?

Will *THERE* be no soldiers there?

Werden keine Soldaten dort sein?

#### EXERCISE V.

1. Was there no paper<sup>1</sup> on the table? 2. Is there a letter for me here? 3. Are there any pens<sup>2</sup> in this box<sup>3</sup>? 4. Will there be many people<sup>4</sup> there? 5. Are there not too many books here? 6. Were there not enough plates<sup>5</sup> there<sup>6</sup>?

1 Papier (n.), pah-peer; 2 pen=nib, Feder (f.); 3 Schachtel (f.); 4 Leute (plural); 5 Teller; 6 da or dort.

149. *THERE IS, THERE ARE, etc.*, are translated by *es gibt*, *es gab*, etc., if they can be changed into *THERE EXISTS, etc.*

*THERE WERE* formerly bears in this wood.

*Es gab* früher Bären in diesem Wald.

*THERE ARE* no longer any lions in Europe.

*Es gibt* keine Löwen mehr in Europa.

*THERE WILL* probably *BE* monkeys on this island.

*Es wird* wahrscheinlich Affen auf dieser Insel geben.

Note that *es* in *es gibt*, etc., can never be omitted.

#### EXERCISE VI.

1. There were giants<sup>1</sup> formerly.<sup>2</sup> 2. Are there any ghosts<sup>3</sup> on the earth<sup>4</sup>? 3. There are things,<sup>5</sup> which are

difficult to understand. 4. Is there no justice<sup>6</sup> in this world<sup>7</sup>? 5. There will be soon newer<sup>8</sup> ways<sup>9</sup> of communication.<sup>9</sup> 6. There would be a civil<sup>10</sup> war,<sup>10</sup> if that were<sup>11</sup> so.

1 Riese, pl. Riesen; 2 früher; 3 Geist, pl. Geister; 4 Erde; 5 Sache; 6 Gerechtigkeit (f.); 7 Welt (f.); 8 neu; 9 Verkehrs-wege (way Weg, pl. Wege); 10 Bürger-krieg; 11 wäre.

Further examples where *es gibt*, etc., must be used.

What is the news?

Was gibt es Neues?

WAS *THERE* any news?

Gab es etwas Neues?

*THERE WILL* not be much news.

*Es wird* nicht viel Neues geben.

HAS *THERE* not BEEN any news?

Hat es nichts Neues gegeben?

What IS *THE MATTER* here?

Was gibt es hier?

What WAS *THE MATTER* there?

Was gab es dort?

*THERE WAS* quarrelling.

*Es gab* Streit.

*THERE WILL* be a quarrel presently.

*Es wird* gleich Streit geben.

IS *THERE* no wine TO BE HAD here?

Gibt es hier keinen Wein\*?

(\*This German may mean: Is there no wine produced here?)

Examples that can be translated in the two ways:

*THERE IS* no more milk.

{ *Es gibt* keine Milch mehr.

{ *Es ist* keine Milch mehr da.

WAS *THERE* no more wine?

{ Gab es keinen Wein mehr?

{ War kein Wein mehr da?

*THERE WILL* not be any more room.

{ *Es wird* keinen Platz mehr geben.

{ *Es wird* kein Platz mehr da sein.

150. Some PREPOSITIONS can be contracted with the DEFINITE ARTICLE.

am for AN DEM im for IN DEM beim for BEI DEM zum for ZU DEM  
ans „ AN DAS ins „ IN DAS vom „ VON DEM zur „ ZU DER

#### EXERCISE VII. (Translate in the two ways.)

1. in the room; 2. into the room; 3. at the station<sup>1</sup>; 4. at the window (Acc. and Dative); 5. to the doctor<sup>2</sup>; 6. to the washerwoman<sup>3</sup>; 7. from the theatre; 8. at the dentist's.<sup>4</sup> 9. I went into the room. 10. He came from the dentist's.<sup>4</sup> 11. She said to the washerwoman.<sup>3</sup> 12. They came to the shore.<sup>5</sup>

1 Bahn-hof; 2 Arzt or Doktor; 3 Wasch-frau; 4 Zahn-arzt; 5=Land (n.).



151. OF is not translated between two Nouns, if the first expresses NUMBER, MEASURE, WEIGHT, etc. Such Nouns are not put in the Plural; as,

She bought two ROUNDS of potatoes and a pound of meat.

They drank three GLASSES of beer, two marks, zwei Mark\*

Sie kaufte zwei Pfund Kartoffeln und ein Pfund Fleisch.

Sie tranken drei Glas Bier.

twenty pfennigs, zwanzig Pfennig

\*100 Pfennig=one mark=one shilling

FEMININE NOUNS of number, etc., are used in the Plural:

Two cups of coffee.

Zwei Tassen Kaffee.

### EXERCISE VIII.

1. She drank a glass<sup>1</sup> of water.<sup>2</sup> 2. We had two bottles<sup>3</sup> of beer.<sup>4</sup> 3. A number<sup>5</sup> of soldiers. 4. Three pounds<sup>6</sup> of butter.<sup>7</sup> 5. It was two inches<sup>8</sup> long.<sup>9</sup> 6. He is over<sup>10</sup> six<sup>11</sup> feet<sup>12</sup> high.<sup>13</sup> 7. Two cups of coffee. 8. Six bottles of wine. 9. A loaf<sup>14</sup> of bread.<sup>15</sup>

1 Glas (n.); 2 Wasser (n.); 3 Flasche; 4 Bier (n.); 5 Anzahl (f.); 6 Pfund (n.); 7 Butter (f.); 8 Zoll; 9 lang; 10 über; 11 sechs; 12 Fuß; 13 hoch; 14 Laib; 15 Brot (n.).

### CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

(for Verbs, see paragraph 140)

1. Bitte, lesen Sie dies. 2. Ich habe es schon einmal<sup>1</sup> gelesen. 3. Ihr Hund frisst zu viel. 4. Hat er alles gefressen? 5. Was ist geschehen? 6. Das geschieht jeden Tag. 7. Vergessen Sie nicht, etwas vorzubereiten.<sup>2</sup> 8. Wo haben Sie sie getroffen? 9. Wer hat Ihnen diesen Mann empfohlen? 10. Sie hat sich in den Finger gestochen.<sup>3</sup> 11. Wir warfen ein wenig Geld hinunter. 12. Darf ich fragen, wo Sie wohnen? 13. Sie dürfen fragen, aber ich werde es Ihnen nicht sagen. 14. Das ist gar<sup>4</sup> nicht schön<sup>4</sup> von Ihnen. 15. Das mag sein. 16. Bringen Sie uns zwei Glas Bier. 17. Wir hatten vier Tassen Thee<sup>5</sup> und drei Stück<sup>6</sup> Kuchen.<sup>7</sup> 18. Es sind noch sechs Flaschen Wein übrig.<sup>8</sup> 19. Wir brauchen drei Yard davon. 20. Es waren noch zwei Laib<sup>9</sup> Brod<sup>10</sup> da.

1 'once,' not translated, being only used for emphasis; 2 vorbereiten, prepare (see paragraph 153); 3 tricked; 4 not at all nice; 5 or Tee (m.); 6 piece, Stück (n.); 7 left, over; 9 loaf; 10 bread.

## TWENTY-SIXTH LESSON.

152. Many German SEPARABLE VERBS have no corresponding Preposition or Adverb in English, like those in par. 67.

1. abschreiben, (to) copy; 2. aufmachen, open; 3. zumachen, shut;  
4. aussehen, look=have the appearance; 5. mittheilen, inform;  
6. nachlaufen, run after.

She copies the letter.

Sie schreibt den Brief ab.

Shut the door.

Machen Sie die Thür zu.

### EXERCISE I.

1. Who opened the door? 2. She does not look well. 3. He informed me. 4. They did not return<sup>1</sup> the money. 5. Did she not copy it? 6. Why did you lock<sup>2</sup> the door? 7. Are they returning<sup>3</sup> to-day? 8. We did not inform them. 9. I was running after you the whole morning. 10. Open the box. 11. Shut the drawer. 12. Do not return<sup>4</sup> the book yet.

1 return=give back, zurückgeben; 2 lock, zuschließen; 3 return=come back, zurückkommen; 4 return=send back, zurücksenden.

153. zu and go are placed between the PREFIX and the VERB. shut, zu gemacht; to go out, auszugehen; copied, abgeschrieben.  
to commence, anzufangen (as shown in par. 67)  
Has he WRITTEN it DOWN? | Hat er es aufgeschrieben?  
I have to GIVE it BACK. | Ich habe es zurückzugeben.

### EXERCISE II.

1. He has copied it. 2. They have shut the window.<sup>1</sup> 3. He has not given back the dictionary.<sup>2</sup> 4. Has he not come back<sup>3</sup>? 5. They have not gone<sup>3</sup> out.<sup>3</sup> 6. She has informed me.<sup>4</sup> 7. He has run<sup>3</sup> after us. 8. Have you locked it in?

1 Fenster (n.); 2 Wörterbuch (n.); 3 conjugated with TO BE; 4=to me.

154. The SUPERLATIVE of ADJECTIVES is formed by adding st to the Ordinary Form (called Positive, see par. 54).

SMALL klein SMALLER kleiner SMALLEST kleinst

This Superlative Form cannot be used by itself. A Determinative word (pages 53, 64) must precede it, and the ordinary Adjective terminations are added.

My newest hat.

Mein neuester Hut.

The youngest child.

Das jüngste Kind.



155. The principal words compared irregularly are :

good gut	better besser	best best	or am besten
high hoch	higher höher	highest höchst	" " höchsten
near nahe	nearer näher	next nächst	" " nächsten
much viel	more mehr	most meist	" " meisten

156. The form **am besten**, etc., is the **ADVERBIAL FORM** used after Verbs.

He sings **BEST**.

Er singt **am besten**.

She writes the **FASTEST**.

Sie schreibt **am schnellsten**.

With the Verb 'TO BE,' either form can be used.

He is the **ELDEST**.

Er ist der **älteste** or **am ältesten**.

This book is the **BEST**.

Dieses Buch ist das **beste** or **am besten**.

157. The **SUPERLATIVE FORM** in **st** can only be used **ADVERBIALLY** without a termination, and then only with a few words :

It is **EXTREMELY** tedious.

Es ist **äusserst** langweilig.

He was **HIGHLY** pleased.

Er war **höchst** erfreut.

### EXERCISE III.

1. That is better. 2. That is best. 3. This house is the highest. 4. Is this the nearest way? 5. Yes, this way is the nearest. 6. Who gave most? 7. She sold more than he. 8. She was dancing best of all. 9. This is nearer. 10. That is the higher price.<sup>2</sup> 11. Who was the better actress<sup>3</sup>? 12. (The) most people<sup>4</sup> are here.

1 Weg; 2 Preis; 3 Schau-spielerin; 4 Leute.

158. As shown in Rule 18, an **e** is sometimes inserted to render the Pronunciation easier. This refers to all words; as,

sweet, süß	sweeter, süßer	the sweetest, der süßeste
fresh, frisch	fresher, frischer	the freshest, der frischeste

159. In other cases the **e** is omitted, especially in Verbs ending in **eln**, and sometimes those ending in **ern**:

to find fault with, blame, **tadeln** I find fault with, ich **tadle**  
du **tadelst** er **tadelt** wir, Sie, sie **tadeln**

to tremble, **zittern** I tremble, ich **zittre** or ich **zittere**  
du **zitterst** er **zittert** wir, Sie, sie **zittern**

The **e** before the **l** or **r** is left out, just as either **e** can be left out in words like **unserem**, **anderem**, if the word can be easily pronounced without the **e**.

### EXERCISE IV.

1. I am acting,<sup>1</sup> he is acting; 2. I am dealing,<sup>1</sup> they are not dealing; 3. I am hesitating,<sup>2</sup> do not hesitate; 4. I do not shake,<sup>3</sup> we are shaking; 5. I am not begging,<sup>4</sup> why do you not beg? 6. I am trembling. they are not trembling.

1 handeln, to act, or to deal, or to bargain; 2 zögern; 3 schütteln=to shake something (not to tremble); 4 betteln (=to beg alms).

160. The following **IRREGULAR VERBS** change the **STEM** **i** into **a** in the **PAST**, and into **e** in the **PAST PARTICIPLE**.

INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
(to) beg, bitten	I begged, ich bat	begged, gebeten
" sit, sitzen	I sat, ich saß	sat, gesessen*
" lie, liegen	I lay, ich lag	lain, gelegen*

I have sat, ich bin (or habe) gesessen; I have lain, ich bin (or habe) gelegen  
bitten does not mean **BEG** FOR ALMS, but **REQUEST POLITELY** or **ENTREAT**; sitzen means to be seated; liegen, to be lying on something.

### EXERCISE V.

1. Ask<sup>1</sup> him for<sup>2</sup> it. 2. He asked<sup>1</sup> me, to help him. 3. We have asked<sup>1</sup> them for<sup>2</sup> the money. 4. He sits at-the<sup>3</sup> table. 5. Was she sitting in-the<sup>4</sup> garden? 6. Where have<sup>5</sup> you sat? 7. It is lying on the table. 8. Where did it lie? 9. It has<sup>6</sup> been lying there. 10. We were sitting here.

1 = beg (see remark par. 160); 2 um is used for for after bitten; 3 am; 4 im; 5 have you or are you; 6 has or is.

161. Other **IMPORTANT IRREGULAR VERBS** are :

(to) do, tun	I did, ich tat	done, getan
I do, ich tue	he does, er tut	we, you, they do, wir, Sie, sie tun
(to) forget, vergessen	I forgot, ich vergaß	forgotten, vergessen
	I forget, ich vergesse	he forgets, er vergißt
(to) stand, stehen	I stood, ich stand	stood, gestanden
	I HAVE stood, ich bin gestanden or ich habe gestanden	

### EXERCISE VI.

1. What are you doing? 2. He is doing nothing. 3. Who did that? 4. Why has he done that? 5. Don't do it. 6. He forgets everything. 7. I cannot forget it. 8. What did you forget? 9. I have not forgotten you. 10. Who is standing here? 11. Why were you standing there?



162. The hour of the day is expressed in German thus :

ein Uhr, or eins	1.0	one o'clock
halb zwei Uhr or halb zwei	1.30*	half past one
viertel drei or viertel auf drei	2.15	a quarter past two
drei viertel drei or $\frac{3}{4}$ auf drei	2.45	a quarter to three
zwölf Uhr mittags	12.0	noon
zwölf Uhr nachts	12.0	midnight
fünf Minuten über vier	4.5	five minutes past four
zehn Minuten vor fünf	4.50	ten minutes to five
fünf Minuten vor halb sechs	5.25	twenty-five minutes past five
zehn Minuten nach halb sieben	6.40	twenty minutes to seven

Bis, vor are also used for TO (before), and über, nach for PAST (after).

PAST seven, sieben Uhr vorbei (or sieben durch); ABOUT eight, gegen acht (Uhr); SHORTLY BEFORE nine, kurz vor neun (Uhr).

\*Railway time is expressed as in English, and this is probably the simplest plan for learners, thus : ein Uhr dreißig, zwei Uhr fünfzehn, etc.

163. THE ONE, der; THIS ONE, dieser; THAT ONE OR THE FORMER, jener; EVERY ONE, EACH ONE, jeder; and ALL ADJECTIVES having ONE after them (like 'a good one') take the Common Terminations, according to the word they represent.

In such expressions, ONE is not translated.

Your hat or THE ONE here.	Ihr Hut oder der hier.
Our clock or THE ONE there.	Unsere Uhr oder die dort.
This house or THE ONE in the corner.	Dieses Haus oder das in der Ecke.
These children or THE ONES in the	Diese Kinder oder die auf der Straße.
Have you an umbrella? [street.	Haben Sie einen Regenschirm?
Yes, but only an OLD ONE.	Ja, aber nur einen alten.

Notice the following :	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
such a one	ein solcher	eine solche	ein solches
half a one	ein halber	eine halbe	ein halbes

The forms solch einer, so einer, etc., are also used. For 'half a one,' the only admissible construction is ein halber, etc.

164. Many NOUNS are formed from ADJECTIVES or PARTICIPLES by adding the Common Terminations (page 53) :

1. German, deutsch; ein Deutscher, der Deutsche, die Deutsche (woman), die Deutschen, das Deutsche (language); 2. poor, arm; ein Armer, der Arme, die Arme, die Armen; 3. rich, reich; ein Reicher, etc. 4. sick, ill, krank; ein Kranker, a sick man or a patient; 5. spiritual, geistlich; ein Geistlicher, a clergyman; 6. sent, gesandt; ein Gesandter, an ambassador; 7. known, noted, bekannt;

ein Bekannter, an acquaintance; 8. related, verwandt; der Verwandte, the relative; 9. travelling, reisend; ein Reisender, a traveller; 10. absent, abwesend; die Abwesenden, the absent (people); 11. present, anwesend; die Anwesenden, the (people) present; 12. suffering, leidend; der Leidende, the sufferer.

165. Words like those given in paragraph 164 take the same terminations as Adjectives, according to rule 69.

the patient (m.), der Kranke the patients (m. & f.), die Kranken  
a patient (m.), ein Kranker a patient (f.), eine Kranke

EXAMPLES SHOWING THE TERMINATIONS OF THE ADJECTIVES according to rules 69, 70, 79 and 80.

preceded by one of the words  
on page 54 :

preceded by one of the words  
on page 53 :

NOMINATIVE : ein neuer Hut	MASCULINE	der neue Hut
ACCUSATIVE : einen neuen Hut	"	den neuen Hut
NOMINATIVE { ein neues Haus	NEUTER	das neue Haus
and { eine neue Seite <sup>1</sup>	FEMININE	die neue Seite
ACCUSATIVE { unsere neuen Hüte	PLURAL	diese neuen Häuser

DATIVE.

GENITIVE.

mit Ihrem neuen Hut	MASCULINE	der Preis seines neuen Hutes
in dem neuen Haus	NEUTER	die Lage <sup>2</sup> unseres alten Hauses
auf einer neuen Seite	FEMININE	während der ganzen Stunde <sup>3</sup>
aus diesen neuen Häusern	PLURAL	die Preis jener alten Häuser

<sup>1</sup> side, page; <sup>2</sup> position, situation; <sup>3</sup> hour, lesson.

### CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Wer tat es am besten? 2. Es ist unmöglich,<sup>1</sup> jetzt aufzuhören.<sup>2</sup> 3. Das ist das beste, das ich bei<sup>3</sup> mir habe. 4. Warum haben Sie es mir nicht zurückgegeben? 5. Es freut<sup>4</sup> mich, daß Sie so gut aussehen. 6. Ich vergaß, den Brief abzuschreiben. 7. Sie bat ihn, das Fenster zuzumachen. 8. Er tadelt alles. 9. Ich bat ihn um das Buch. 10. Hat er Sie nicht um Geld<sup>5</sup> gebeten? 11. Ich habe die Ehre,<sup>6</sup> Ihnen mitzuteilen<sup>7</sup>... 12. Er hat nicht einmal<sup>8</sup> zugehört.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> impossible; <sup>2</sup> aufhören, leave off; <sup>3</sup> by, with, about; <sup>4</sup> rejoices;  
<sup>5</sup> money; <sup>6</sup> honor; <sup>7</sup> mitteilen, inform; <sup>8</sup> even; <sup>9</sup> zuhören, listen.



## COMPLETE LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

(see remarks on pages 21, 22, 23)

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT TENSE, FIRST AND THIRD PERSONS SINGULAR.	PAST OR IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
backen	ich backe, er bäckt <i>or</i> backt	backte (buk)	gebacken
befehlen	ich befehle, er befiehlt	befahl	befohlen
befleissen (sich)	ich befeisse mich, er befeißt sich	befieß	befissen
beginnen	ich beginne, er beginnt	begann	begonnen
beißen	ich beiße, er beißt	biß	gebissen
bergen	ich berge, er birgt	barg	geborgen
bersten	ich berste, er birst <i>or</i> berstet	barst	geborsten S
besinnen (sich)	ich besinne mich, er besinnt sich	besann	besonnen
besitzen	ich besitze, er besitzt	besaß	besessen
betrügen	ich betrüge, er betrügt	betrog	betrogen
bewegen	ich bewege, er bewegt	bewog	bewogen
biegen	ich biege, er biegt	bog	gebogen
bieten	ich biete, er bietet	bot	geboten
binden	ich binde, er bindet	band	gebunden
bitten	ich bitte, er bittet	bat	gebeten
blasen	ich blase, er bläst	blies	geblasen
bleiben	ich bleibe, er bleibt	blieb	geblieben S
braten	ich brate, er brät <i>or</i> bratet	briet	gebraten
brechen	ich breche, er bricht	brach	gebrochen
brennen	ich brenne, er brennt	brannte	gebrannt
bringen	ich bringe, er bringt	brachte	gebracht
denken	ich denke, er denkt	dachte	gedacht
dingen	ich dinge, er dingt	dang (dingte)	gedungen (ge- dingt)



<b>dreschen</b>	ich dresche, er drischt	<b>drösch(drasch)</b>	gedroschen
<b>dringen</b>	ich dringe, er dringt	drang	gedrungen
<b>dünken</b>	es dünkt (deucht) mir	deuchte	gedeucht
		(düunkte)	(gedünkt)
<b>dürfen</b>	ich darf, er darf	durfte	gedurft
<b>empfangen</b>	ich empfangе, er empfängt	empfang	empfangen
<b>empfehlen</b>	ich empfehle, er empfiehlt	empfohl	empfohlen
<b>empfinden</b>	ich empfinde, er empfindet	empfaud	empfundен
<b>entinnen</b>	ich entinne, er entrinnt	entrann	entronnen S
<b>erbleichen</b>	ich erbleiche, er erbleicht	erblich	erbleichen S
		(erbleichte)	(erbleicht)
<b>erküren</b>	ich erkläre, er erklärt	erkor	erkoren
<b>erlöschen or</b>	ich erlösche, er erlischt	erlosch	erloschen S
<b>verlöschen</b>	ich verlösche, er verloscht	verlosch	verloschen S
	(used transitively, er verloscht)	[scholl]	[schollen S
<b>erschallen</b>	ich erschalle, er erschallt	erschallte (er-	erschallt, er-
<b>erschrecken</b>	ich erschrecke, er erschrickt	erschrack	erschrocken S
	(transitive, er erschreckt sich)		
<b>ertrinken</b>	ich ertrinke, er ertrinkt	ertrank	ertrunken S
<b>essen</b>	ich esse, er isst	aß	gegessen
<b>fahren</b>	ich fahre, er fährt	fuhr	gefahren H S
<b>fallen</b>	ich falle, er fällt	fiel	gefallen S
<b>fangen</b>	ich fange, er fängt	fang	gefangen
<b>fechten</b>	ich fechte, er fight (fechtet)	focht	gefochten
<b>finden</b>	ich finde, er findet	fand	gefunden
<b>flechten</b>	ich flechte, er flicht or flechtet	flocht	geflochten
<b>fliegen</b>	ich fliege, er fliegt	flog	geflogen S
<b>fliehen</b>	ich fliehe, er flieht	floh	geflohen S
<b>fließen</b>	ich fließe, er fließt	floß	geflossen S
<b>fressen</b>	ich fresse, er frisst	fraß	gefressen
<b>(to) thrash</b>	" urge		
"	" seem to a person		
"	" be allowed		
"	" receive		
"	" recommend		
"	" feel		
"	" escape		
"	" grow pale, die away		
"	" elect		
"	" go out (speaking of a light)		
"	" resound		
"	" be startled		
"	" be drowned		
"	" eat		
"	" ride in a vehicle		
"	" fall		
"	" catch		
"	" fence, fight		
"	" find		
"	" plait		
"	" fly		
"	" flee		
"	" flow (animals)		
"	" eat (speaking of		



## LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS (continued)

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT TENSE, FIRST AND THIRD PERSONS SINGULAR.	PAST OR IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
frieren	ich friere, er friert	fro	gefroren
gären	ich gäre, er gärt	gor	gegoren
gebären	ich gebäre, er gebärt (gebirt)	gebar	geboren
geben	ich gebe, er gibt	gab	gegeben
gedeihen	ich gedeihe, er gedeiht	gedieh	gediehen S
gefallen	ich gefalle, er gefällt	gefiel	gefallen
gehen	ich gehe, er geht	ging	gegangen S
gelingen	es gelingt	glang	gelingen S
gelten	ich gelte, er gilt	galt	gegolten
genesen	ich genese, er genest	genas	genesen S
genießen	ich genieße, er genießt	genoß	genossen
geraten	ich gerate, er gerät	geriet	geraten S
geschehen	ich geschehe, er geschieht	geschah	geschehen S
gewinnen	ich gewinne, er gewinnt	gewann	gewonnen
gießen	ich gieße, er gießt	goß	gegossen
gleichen	ich gleiche, er gleicht	glich	geglichen
gleiten	ich gleite, er gleitet	glitt	geglichen S
glimmen	ich glimme, er glimmt	glomm	geglommen
graben	ich grabe, er gräbt	grub	gegraben
greifen	ich greife, er greift	griff	gegriffen
haben	ich habe, er hat	hatte	gehabt
halten	ich halte, er hält (haltet)	hielt	gehalten
hangen	ich hänge, er hängt (hangt)	hing	gehungen
hauen	ich haue, er haut	hieb	gehauen
heben	ich hebe, er hebt	hob	gehoben



heissen	(to) order, to be named	ich heiße, er heisst	hieß	geheissen
helfen	" help	ich helfe, er hilft	half	geholfen
kennen	" know	ich kenne, er kennt	kannte	gekannnt
klimmen	" climb	ich klimme, er klimmt	klomm	geklommen
klingen	" sound, tinkle	ich klinge, er klingt	klang	geklungen
kneifen	" pinch	ich kneife, er kneift	kniff	gekniiffen
kommen	" come	ich komme, er kommt	kam	gekommen
können	" be able to, (can, may)	ich kann, er kann	konnte	gekonnt
kriechen	" creep	ich krieche, er kriecht	kroch	gekrochen
laden	" load	ich lade, er lädt or ladet	lud	geladen
lassen	" let, leave	ich lasse, er läßt	ließ	gelassen
laufen	" run	ich laufe, er läuft	lief	gelaufen
leiden	" suffer	ich leide, er leidet	litt	gelitten
leihen	" lend	ich leihe, er leiht	lieh	geliehen
lesen	" read	ich lese, er liest	las	gelesen
liegen	" lie	ich liege, er liegt	lag	gelegen
lügen	" tell a lie	ich lüge, er lügt	log	gelogen
mahlen	" grind	ich mahle, er mahlt	mahlte	gemahlen
meiden	" shun	ich meide, er meidet	mied	gemieden
melken	" milk	ich melke, er melkt	melkte, molk	gemolken
messen	" measure	ich messe, er mißt	maß	gemessen
mögen	" like to	ich mag, er mag	mochte	gemocht
müssen	" be obliged to, have to	ich muß, er muß	mußte	gemußt
nehmen	" take	ich nehme, er nimmt	nahm	genommen
nennen	" name	ich nenne, er nennt	nannte	genannt
pfeifen	" whistle	ich pfeife, er pfeift	pfiff	gepfiffen
pfeugen*	" be in the habit of	ich pflege, er pflegt	pflog (pflegte)	gepflogen
				(gepflegt)

\* pflegen, 'to nurse, take care of,' is nearly always made regular.



## LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS (continued)

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT TENSE, FIRST AND THIRD PERSONS SINGULAR.	PAST OR IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
preisen	ich preise, er preist	pries	gepriesen
quellen	ich quelle, er quillt	quoll	gequollen
raten	ich rate, er rät (ratet)	riet	geraten
reiben	ich reibe, er reibt	rieb	gerieben
reißen	ich reiße, er reißt	riß	gerissen
reiten	ich reite, er reitet	ritt	geritten
			<b>H S</b>
rennen	ich renne, er rennt	rannte	gerannt
riechen	ich rieche, er riecht	roch	gerochen
ringen	ich ringe, er ringt	rang	gerungen
rinnen	ich rinne, er rinnt	rann	geronnen
rufen	ich rufe, er ruft	rief	gerufen
salzen	ich salze, er salzt	salzte	gesalzen
saufen	ich saufe, er säuft	soß	gesoffen [gen]
saugen	ich sauge, er saugt	saugte (sog)	gesaugt (geso-)
schaffen	ich schaffe, er schafft	schuf	geschaffen
scheiden	ich scheide, er scheidet	schied	geschieden
scheinen	ich scheine, er scheint	schien	geschieden
schelten	ich schelte, er schilt	schalt	gescholten
scheren	ich schere, er schert (schiert)	schor	geschoren
schieben	ich schiebe, er schiebt	schob	geschoben
schießen	ich schieße, er schießt	schoß	geschossen
schinden	ich schinde, er schindet	schand	geschunden
schlafen	ich schlafe, er schläft	schief	geschlafen
schlagen	ich schlage, er schlägt	schlug	geschlagen



<b>schleichen</b>	(to) sink	ich schleiche, er schleicht	<b>schlich</b>	geschlichen <b>S</b>
<b>schleifen</b>	" sharpen	ich schleife, er schleift	<b>schliff</b>	geschliffen
<b>schleifen</b>	" slit	ich schleife, er schleißt	<b>schloß</b>	geschlossen
<b>schließen</b>	" lock, shut	ich schließe, er schließt	<b>schlang</b>	geschlungen
<b>schlingen</b>	" wind, twist	ich schlinge, er schlingt	<b>schmiß</b>	geschmissen
<b>schmeißen</b>	" fling, 'chuck'	ich schmeiße, er schmeißt	<b>schmolz</b>	geschmolzen
<b>schmelzen</b>	" melt	ich schmelze, er schmilzt	<b>schmaubte</b>	geschmaubt
<b>schmauben</b>	" snort	ich schmaube, er schnaubt	<b>schnitt</b>	(geschnoben)
<b>schneiden</b>	" cut	ich schneide, er schneidet	<b>schnaubte</b>	geschnitten
<b>schrauben</b>	" screw	ich schraube, er schraubt	<b>schrabte</b>	geschraubt
<b>schreiben</b>	" write	ich schreibe, er schreibt	<b>schrabte</b>	(geschroben)
<b>schreiben</b>	" scream, shout	ich schreie, er schreit	<b>schrieb</b>	geschrieben
<b>schreiten</b>	" stride	ich schreite, er schreitet	<b>schrie</b>	geschrieen
<b>schweigen</b>	" be silent	ich schweige, er schweigt	<b>schritt</b>	geschritten <b>S</b>
<b>schwellen</b>	" swell	ich schwellen, er schwillt	<b>schwieg</b>	geschwiegen
<b>schwimmen</b>	" swim	ich schwimme, er schwimmt	<b>schwoß</b>	geschwoßen <b>S</b>
<b>schwinden</b>	" shrink, dwindle	ich schwinde, er schwindet	<b>schwamm</b>	geschwommen
<b>schwingen</b>	" swing	ich schwingen, er schwingt	<b>schwand</b>	<b>H S</b> geschwunden <b>S</b>
<b>schwören</b>	" swear	ich schwöre, er schwört	<b>schwang</b>	geschwungen
<b>sehen</b>	" see	ich sehe, er sieht	<b>schwor</b>	geschworen
<b>sein</b>	" be	ich bin, er ist; wir, sie sind	<b>sah</b>	gesehen <b>S</b>
<b>senden</b>	" send	ich sende, er sendet	<b>war</b>	gewesen <b>S</b>
<b>sieden</b>	" boil	ich siede, er siedet	<b>sandte</b>	gesandt
<b>singen</b>	" sing	ich singe, er singt	<b>(sendete)</b>	(gesendet)
<b>sinken</b>	" sink	ich sinke, er sinkt	<b>sott</b>	gesotten
<b>sinnen</b>	" ponder	ich sinne, er sinnt	<b>sang</b>	gesungen
<b>sitzen</b>	" sit	ich sitze, er sitzt	<b>sank</b>	gesunken <b>S</b>
			<b>sann</b>	gesonnen
			<b>saß</b>	gesessen <b>H S</b>



## LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS (continued)

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT TENSE, FIRST AND THIRD PERSONS SINGULAR.	PAST OR IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
<b>sollen</b>	ich soll, er soll	sollte	gesollt
<b>spalten</b>	ich spalte, er spaltet	spaltete	gespalten
<b>speien</b>	ich speie, er speit	spie	gespieen
<b>spinnen</b>	ich spinne, er spinnt	spann	gesponnen
<b>spleißen</b>	ich spleiße, er spleißt	spliß	gesplissen
<b>sprechen</b>	ich spreche, er spricht	sprach	gesprochen
<b>sprießen</b>	ich sprieße, er sprießt	sproß	gesprossen S
<b>springen</b>	ich springe, er springt	sprang	gesprungen S
<b>stechen</b>	ich steche, er sticht	stach	gestochen
<b>stecken</b>	ich stecke, er steckt	steckte (stak)	gesteckt
<b>stehen</b>	ich stehe, er steht	stand	gestanden HS
<b>stehlen</b>	ich stehle, er stiehlt	stahl	gestohlen
<b>steigen</b>	ich steige, er steigt	stieg	gestiegen S
<b>sterben</b>	ich sterbe, er stirbt	starb	gestorben S
<b>stieben</b>	ich stieße, er stiebt	stob	gestoben S
<b>stinken</b>	ich stinke, er stinkt	stank	gestunken
<b>stoßen</b>	ich stoße, er stößt	stieß	gestoßen
<b>streichen</b>	ich streiche, er streicht	strich	gestrichen
<b>streiten</b>	ich streite, er streitet	stritt	gestritten
<b>tun</b>	ich tue, er tut	tat	getan
<b>tragen</b>	ich trage, er trägt	trug	getragen
<b>treffen</b>	ich treffe, er trifft	traf	getroffen
<b>treiben</b>	ich treibe, er treibt	trieb	getrieben
<b>treten</b>	ich trete, er tritt	trat	getreten HS
<b>triefen</b>	ich triebe, er trieft	troff (triefte)	getroffen (getriefen)



trinken	ich trinke, er trinkt	trank	getrunken
trügen	ich trüge, er trügt	trog	getrogen
verbergen	ich verberge, er verbirgt	verbarg	verborgen
verbieten	ich verbiete, er verbietet	verbot	verboten
verderben	ich verderbe, er verdirbt	verdarb	verdorben
verdrießen	ich verdrieße, er verdrießt	verdroß	verdrossen
vergessen	ich vergesse, er vergißt	vergaß	vergessen
verlieren	ich verliere, er verliert	verlor	verloren
verzeihen	ich verzeihe, er verzeiht	verzieh	verziehen
wachsen	ich wachse, er wächst	wuchs	gewachsen S
wägen	ich wäge, er wägt	wog	gewogen
waschen	ich wasche, er wäscht	wusch	gewaschen
weben	ich webe, er webt	wob (webte)	gewoben
			(gewebt)
weichen	ich weiche, er weicht	wich	gewichen S
weisen	ich weise, er weist	wies	gewiesen
wenden	ich wende, er wendet	wandte	gewandt
			(gewendet)
werben	ich werbe, er wirbt	warb	geworben
werden	ich werde, er wird	wurde (ward)	geworden S
werfen	ich werfe, er wirft	warf	geworfen
wiegen	ich wiege, er wiegt	wog	gewogen
winden	ich winde, er windet	wand	gewunden
wissen	ich weiß, er weiß	wußte	gewußt
wollen	ich will, er will	wollte	gewollt
ziehen	ich ziehe, er zieht	zieh	geziehen
zwingen	ich zwinge, er zwingt	zog	gezogen
		zwang	gezwungen
(to) drink			
" mislead			
" conceal			
" forbid			
" spoil			
" vex, annoy			
" forget			
" lose			
" forgive			
" grow			
" weigh, ponder			
" wash			
" weave			
" yield			
" show			
" turn			
" woo, enlist			
" become			
" throw			
" weigh			
" wind			
" know			
" want to (will)			
" accuse			
" draw, pull			
" force			